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A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade
ESTABLISHED 1859.

Head Office: 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Telegraphic Address: "Chemicus London."

Telephone No.: 852 Bank.

Branch Offices: ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY,
AUSTRALIA.

As an Official Organ

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is supplied by subscription to the whole of the members of EIGHTEEN CHEMISTS' SOCIETIES in the British Empire, including Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the West Indies. Besides, its paid subscription circulation at home and to all parts of the civilised world is intrinsically and numerically unique.

The Coloured Supplement, containing advertisements of businesses, situations, etc., is supplied free to assistants and others who send stamped and addressed wrappers to the Publisher at the above address.

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SEASONABLE SENTENCES,

OR

Facts Known which should be Better Known.

That "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary" can recall to the memories of many what they've long forgotten.

That to others it can point out what they never learnt before.

That to the Admirable Crichtons who know everything it becomes a lasting tribute to their eminence, and should be near them in business and at home, to testify, when necessary, to the wealth of knowledge which is theirs.

That the *Diary* is not too small, nor yet too large, and the cover not limp nor liable to turn up at the edges.

That a reasonable space is accorded to each day, with blotting-paper interleaved.

That it contains, besides all the legal information which a chemist and druggist is likely to require, many formulae of exceeding great value, postal and other information too abundant to mention.

These sentences were written thirty years ago, and are reprinted from the *C. & D.*, December 15, 1875. In the interval *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* has grown to high appreciation in all parts of the British Empire, and year by year its value has been enhanced by additional information not otherwise available in convenient form to those engaged in pharmacy and the drug-trade. The 1907 *Diary* will be presented free to all subscribers to the *C. & D.* whose subscriptions are in force next month, so that any whose subscriptions expire in November should renew at once in order that they may get the *Diary* promptly. Extra copies are 2s. 6d. each to subscribers, or 3s. 6d. to non-subscribers. The 10s. annual subscription includes a copy and fifty-two weekly issues of the *C. & D.*, all post free.

Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

THE latest news about the Soap Combine is given in a note on p. 701.

MR. JOHN T. HOLMES, one of the founders of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, is dead (p. 709).

AN APPLICATION for the committal of Mrs. Scalé is the latest move in the Pomeroy case (p. 706).

MR. T. J. BARRATT, the Chairman of A. & F. Pears, Ltd., is depicted in homely attitude on p. 736.

"BROWNIE" FILM CASES still occupy the High Court. One defendant declares that this is "a pure advertising trick" (p. 706).

"FEMALE PILLS" is now said to be a liable title. Two years ago the Board of Inland Revenue decided that it is not (p. 718).

COOPER'S SHEEP-DIP has brought a north-country grocer into Court under Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act. He was fined a shilling (p. 706).

JAPANESE PEPPERMINT OIL is an interesting market article at present owing to the short crop. Full particulars are given in an article on p. 717.

A BLACKPOOL herbalist has been sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour at the Lancaster Assizes for setting fire to his shop (p. 702).

A SEASONABLE optical warning is given on p. 718 which should be digested by those chemists who contemplate taking up the sale of spectacles.

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY's lecture on the advantages of investigating the unlikely proved to be an entertaining and suggestive discourse. We report it on p. 720.

MR. JOHN PARRY, a Kimberley chemist's assistant, has been appointed a member of the Colonial Pharmacy Board along with Messrs. W. K. Mayer and J. MacJannet (p. 731).

MR. W. W. JHONSON, the Byron Silver Gloss man, has found Canadian officials' attentions too embarrassing. We print interesting particulars about his experience on p. 705.

THE LABELLING PATENTS disorder has attacked the Cape Medical Council, which has passed a restrictive resolution about the matter. The Cape Pharmaceutical Society does not like it (p. 731).

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS in England and Wales have brought a goodly number of chemists into office. We give the results on p. 724, where also a portrait of Mr. O. A. Clark, the new Mayor of Bury St. Edmunds, is given.

THE TRANSPARENT SOAP import-duty is receiving the Chancellor of the Exchequer's attention. We suggest the extension of the Revenue Act privileges to British manufactures before the Customs duty is removed (p. 716).

MR. WALTER HUNTRODS, President of the Drug-stores' Association of Great Britain, made a lengthy speech at the annual meeting which included a vehement denunciation of the Pharmaceutical Society's methods, and some indications that the Association is to seek an Act of its own. The speech is reported on p. 723.

ALTHOUGH changes in drugs and chemicals are few, the better tone in business continues. English bromides, menthol, and cod-liver oil are lower. Castor, palm, coco-nut continue their advance, while bichromate of soda and American potashes are dearer. Opium is very firm, and morphine may advance (p. 727).

THE PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL'S principal business this week comprised (1) the appointment of examiners, Dr. Dobbin, Professors Le Sueur and Phillips, and Mr. W. F. J. Shephard being the new men; (2) reducing the Major examination to twice a year; and (3) defeating a motion by Mr. Wootton to reconsider the official attitude towards the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill (p. 710). We discuss the two latter topics on pp. 716-7, urging that chemists and druggists can only avert disaster through passing of the Bill by securing its defeat on the second reading.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE COLUMNS contain some interesting letters. Mr. C. A. Hill makes a good tee shot on scientific adulteration of essential oils; Dr. McWalter asks what is the toxic dose of oxalic acid; several writers show that a gill of ale is half a pint; Mr. Bernard Ellis whips the Privy Council for saying "Chemist and druggist" is a trade description; "Unity's" idea about a brotherhood of chemists is upheld by several; and "Abel Scholar" indicates that violet-leaves owe their therapeutic properties to salicylic acid. A large number of queries are also answered (p. 722).

English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

A fire occurred at the factory of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. at Dartford on October 29. The outbreak occurred in a cotton-wool store, and although the flames were quickly subdued considerable damage was done by water.

It is stated that the Home Office is considering the advisability of increasing safety in mines by introducing the method in operation in Austria—*i.e.*, providing “rescue chambers,” each for twenty-four persons. In each of these there would be, among other things, a medicine-chest, containing simple drugs, with instructions for using them, and compressed oxygen in cylinders.

At the weekly meeting of the London County Council on November 5, the following tenders were accepted for use in the schools : Ammonia : Kearley & Tonge, at 5s. 9d. per doz. bottles, or 4½d. per lb. in 7-lb. jars. Powdered borax : Middleton Bros. & Livett, Frank & Son, 2d. per lb. Crushed linseed : Sadler, Firth & Ross, 26 Guildford Street, Southwark, at 15s. per cwt. in bags of 7 or 14 lb., and 14s. per cwt. in bags of 112 lb.

At the Brentford Petty Sessions on November 1, Solomon Harris (27), chemist, of High Road, Chiswick, was charged on remand with having stolen a quantity of goods, value 12s., the property of Parke's Drug Stores, Uxbridge Road, West Ealing (see *C. & D.*, Nov. 3, p. 669). After hearing the evidence, the Chairman said the Bench were satisfied that the prisoner had been pilfering, but they did not wish to ruin him, and he would bind him over under the First Offenders Act.

A clerk named Smith was fatally shot at Nottingham last week, and a broken bottle which had contained chloroform was found on the floor of the office in which he was dying. This bottle bore the label of a local firm of chemists, and on inquiries being made at that establishment an assistant was forthcoming who was able to give a description of a man who had purchased 1½ oz. of chloroform on the previous day. This led to the arrest of a cabin-steward, named Sandy, who is accused of causing Smith's death.

In the High Court on November 6, before Mr. Justice Bray and a common jury, the trial was concluded of an action in which Miss Hansen, a Dane, sought to recover damages from Mr. G. E. Dixon, of the Capsuloid Co., for breach of promise of marriage. The jury found for the plaintiff, with 1,500*l.* damages, Mr. Dixon having admitted that his income last year was 1,600*l.*, but it was considerably reduced by law costs. Judgment was reserved pending an argument on certain points of law.

London Chamber of Commerce.

At the meeting of the Council on Thursday, November 8, several matters directly of interest to the drug-trade were considered. It was suggested, on the motion of Mr. John C. Umney (Chairman of the Chemical-trade Section), that representations should be made to the Government in regard to the importation of drugs and medicaments into Russia. The Sub-section of Owners of Proprietary Articles had, on Mr. Umney's motion, come to the conclusion that the proposed Russian regulations are unnecessarily stringent, and it was considered that our Government should endeavour to obtain some information. The same sub-section also sent up a report on advertisement-circulation, Mr. Umney having moved that steps should be taken to obtain a conference with the proprietors or editors of popular weeklies and monthly magazines in regard to circulation-guarantees. Mr. F. J. Hanbury (Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.) and Mr. C. J. Gilbert (Cooper & Nephews) were added to the Consultative Committee on Trade-marks. The Council confirmed the resolutions respecting the Australian Commerce Act, which were printed in our issue of November 3.

Analysts and Medical Men.

At a meeting of the Society of Public Analysts, held at Burlington House, Piccadilly, on November 7, Professor F. Gowland Hopkins, examiner in pharmacology and

therapeutics to the Institute of Chemistry, read a paper on “The Relations of the Analyst and the Medical Man,” in which he explained the standing of the Institute in regard to the recently introduced examination in pharmacology and therapeutics. He dealt at some length with the causes and manifestations of friction between analysts and medical officers of health, and with the necessity for further specialisation in medical and bacteriological analysis which the new examination is in some measure designed to meet. Up to the present they had not demanded of candidates knowledge which is within the province of the medical student, but he was asking the Council for an extended syllabus, for he was convinced that there is great advantage in giving a medical bias to the analytical candidate's studies. Medical men, however, being regarded by the public as exponents of science in general, were inclined to regard all medical scientific material as sacrosanct. Dr. Hopkins strongly disagreed with Professor Hewlett's dictum that the taking-up of bacteriology by the analyst is fraught with danger to the public. But the analyst should not trench on purely pathological ground. This view was generally taken in the discussion (which was opened by Dr. Buchanan, of the L.G.B.), Professor Hewlett, Dr. Otto Hehner, Dr. Hill, and others taking part.

Telepathy.

A representative of this journal found himself in the stalls of the Alhambra, Leicester Square, on Friday afternoon, October 26, in response to an invitation of the directorate to witness a display of thought-transference by M. and Madame Zancig. Many well-known chemists and other scientific men had been invited, and among those present were Sir Boerton Redwood, Mr. R. A. Robinson, Mr. R. J. Friswell, and Mr. Charles Kingzett. One chemist should have been there but was not—viz., Sir William Crookes, whose observations on light-rays led him some years ago to the enunciation that the great tenacity of Röntgen rays gives credence to the suggestion that there may be ultra-tenuous or telepathic ether rays, imperceptible to the senses but appreciated by the brain. Last week's demonstration exactly fitted this enunciation. M. Zancig said that what he sees Madame sees because he transfers it telepathically to her. He and his wife had noticed how they often thought of the same thing at the same time, as many others do, and they set themselves to see whether this was mere coincidence or mental messages between them. They concluded it was the latter, and cultivated the faculty until it has so developed that a critical audience can see no deception in a half-hour's demonstration. M. Zancig says he pictures in his mind what he sees, and if it is not a clear picture Madame is not quick in her replies. Our representative gave him a railway season-ticket, and Madame on the stage, without a second's hesitation, said : “It's a railway ticket or pass.” “Number?” “5,188,” she wrote on a blackboard. “Name of the company?” At this she hesitated. An I.R. stamp had been impressed on the name so a clear mental picture could not be formed. Mr. Robinson handed M. Zancig a cheque. Madame answered quickly what it was, but to the question “How much is it for?” she smilingly said “Nothing; it's not filled in yet”; but she put down the six-figure number on the blackboard. Figures problems Madame solved with ease. Six individuals in the audience wrote sums on their slates; M. Zancig looked at each intently, and as he did so Madame either wrote them on the blackboard or summed them up in the same manner. But the most astounding thought-transfer was the selection by a gentleman in the audience of a passage from a book in his own pocket. He and M. Zancig read it mentally, the book was sent up to Madame Zancig on the stage (sitting behind a screen), and in a few seconds she had selected and read out the passage. There was nothing, so far as our representative could see, to account for the “thought-reading” than a channel of communication such as Sir William Crookes has suggested.

East Anglian Notes.

Norwich grocers' assistants had a scientific lecture on “Starch” last week by Mr. F. R. Widdows, of Messrs. J. & J. Colman, Ltd. Meanwhile chemists' assistants in the old city are left to “gang their ain gait.”

Owing probably to the introduction of a Labour candidate into the arena, Mr. R. A. Metcalfe was unsuccessful at the

municipal poll on November 1, so pharmacy is still unrepresented in the Council of King's Lynn.

On the occasion of the opening of the new grammar-school at King's Lynn on Monday by the King, official invitations were somewhat limited owing to restricted accommodation. Mr. E. A. Atmere, Mr. F. J. Miles, J.P., and Mr. R. A. Metcalfe, chemists, were privileged to witness the proceedings.

Brother G. C. Maynard, chemist, delivered the three ancient charges at the installation of the W.M. of Lodge Doric (No. 1,193), Wymondham, last week, and was afterwards appointed secretary for the ensuing year. Brother H. J. Heyhoe, W.M. Joppa Lodge (No. 1,114), was present at the ceremony.

Mr. J. S. Shearman, chemist and druggist, King Street, Yarmouth, at the annual bird show held in that town on November 7, exhibited a canary which was adjudged the best in the show and was bought by a fancier for 25/-, the figure at which it was catalogued. This is a record price for a Yarmouth canary.

Under Distress.

The mahogany shopfittings and fixtures, and the stock of drugs, chemicals, and proprietaries remaining in the chemist's shop at 742 Holloway Road, London, N., were sold by public auction on November 6. A few chemists were present, but the buyers were mainly brokers. Mr. Philip Josephs, the well-known chemists' shopfitter, of Old Street, was a buyer. Bargains were undoubtedly going, as the following examples of the prices obtained will show :

The whole of the bottles and contents on the upper shelves of wall-fitting at back of counter [comprising over 200 bottles and contents] . . . 3*l.* 6*s.*

The whole of the pink and gilt china and glass jars and contents on lower shelf of wall-fitting at back of counter [including 18 4-lb and 4 1-lb. jujube-jars] . . . 3*l* 4*s.*

The contents of the double showcase on counter, consisting of powder puffs and boxes, 2 thermometers, various sachets, 23 scent and smelling bottles, 5 boxes of toothbrushes, 3 other brushes, 8 bottles of embrocation and tonics, a large bottle of Virol, and sundries . . . 2*l* 2*s.*

Mahogany wall-fitting, on right hand of shop, extending from front to back, about 28 ft. long, fitted with shelves, cupboards, and 80 drawers, with carved cornice and clock fixed therein . . . 10*l.* 10*s.*

Thirty-five lots were catalogued, but the sale did not go beyond Lot 29, as, the auction being a distress for rent, only the requisite amount was secured.

The Soap-combine.

There are few further developments in this affair to record. The interest is dying down, apparently, the "Daily Mail" being the only paper now devoting space to the subject. The "Mail" directs attention to the fact that while the price of raw materials, like tallow, coco-nut oil, cottonseed oil, etc., are steadily rising, the "Trust" is reducing the price of soap. This, they explain, is "part and parcel of the 'freezing-out' process applied to the little soapmaker." It is stated that within the past week or two Levers have had 50,000 applications for the payment of bonuses—and they are paying them. The questions put by Mr. Chiozza-Money and by Mr. Bottomley in Parliament are referred to in "Westminster Wisdom," and an account of the state of affairs at the Vinolia Co.'s works is also alluded to elsewhere in this issue. A very striking "Soap Map" of "Non-Trust" soaps has been issued, and it should prove an excellent advertisement for the makers of soaps mentioned on the "Map." The "Map" indicates the districts all over the country where the "Non-Trust" soaps are to be obtained, and the soaps include Wright's, Fels-Naptha, Cleaver's, Calvert's, Yardley's, Gosnell's, Chesebrough's, Sanitas, Pears' Price's, Bromley's and Gibbs', among others. Last week "Punch" had a very appropriate cartoon indicative of the trend of popular feeling in the matter. A little "Pears' Soap" boy is blowing a large bubble, labelled "Soap Trust." Uncle Sam and John Bull are watching him. Uncle Sam says: "Bravo, sonny! That's a boy after my own heart." John (who does not seem so pleased) replies: "Well, he's not after mine, and I hope his bubble'll burst."

Midland Notes.

The amateur photographer of Birmingham has another thorn in his side. If the water authorities learn that he uses water to wash his prints he has to pay an extra rate.

The Botanical Society have decided to develop the botanical and horticultural sides in their gardens at Edgbaston, and at the annual meeting, held this week, had to record an unusually heavy financial deficit.

A member of the local brotherhood is taking advantage of the topic which is uppermost in the lay mind at present—viz., the soap question—and he has been and is pushing for all he and it are worth a cream emollient for the face and hands.

As a result of the B.P.C. meeting, the Worcester and District Chemists' Association is going strong, and with Mr. A. C. Coverdale as Hon. Secretary it hopes to have useful winter meetings with scientific papers and social functions.

The price of an article is, they say, what it will fetch in the open market; but what if the market is very much closed? What about 5*s.* per lb. for pulv. tragacanth. and 8*d.* per oz. for ferri arsenas, B.P.? Such is the wail of a trader in pharmacy in our midst.

The Warwickshire County Council has decided that in future 700 samples a year should be taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and that Mr. W. T. Rigby, F.I.C. (at present assistant to Dr. A. Bostock Hill, the official analyst), be appointed additional analyst.

Is *Hamamelis virginica* a heterophyllous plant? It would appear so by the artificial specimen exhibited by Messrs. Bellamy & Wakefield, of Easy Row, Birmingham, to advertise a preparation made therefrom; or is it an error such as appears in the "Amateur Gardener" of this week—a daffodil with five stamens "drawn from nature"?

A local patentee has put upon the market a non-inflammable oil of turpentine which consists of 80 parts of this liquid and 20 parts of carbon tetrachloride. In this connection it may be stated that a French patentee has devised a similar mixture as a turpentine-substitute, which, however, contains these two *plus* rectified petroleum in such proportions that the final gravity is 0.860. The carbon tetrachloride is stated to destroy the bloom of petroleum products.

Sheffield Notes.

Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme has been appointed as a justice in connection with the administration of the Lunacy Acts.

Further acceptances for the annual dinner of the local Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society: Dr. Godfrey Carter (President of the Sheffield Microscopical Society) and Mr. W. L. Currie.

The Price of Drugs.

A long discussion took place at a meeting of the Whitby Board of Guardians last week relative to the cost of drugs. It was stated that the cost had risen from 3*l*. to 5*l*. a year, and the medical officer (Dr. Raw) explained that drugs cost more than they did five years ago. In private practice, he said, a doctor's expenses for drugs were not a quarter as much in years gone by as they were now. Many of the drugs used nowadays were expensive, but it seemed necessary for people to have them.—Mr. White said the Guardians made a mistake when they undertook to pay for the drugs, but the Chairman explained that that course was adopted at the request of the Local Government Board.—The explanation of Dr. Raw was considered to be satisfactory, but it was understood that the Board would keep a tight hold on drugs.

Football.

Newcastle Pharmacy v. Gateshead Tramways.—Played on October 31, in the Tyneside League. Pharmacy had matters much their own way, and goals were scored by Embleton, Shaw (2), Godfrey, and Hutton, while the tramway-men failed to score, Pharmacy thus winning by 5 goals to 0.

Lincoln Chemists v. Shop-assistants.—Played in the Lincoln and District Wednesday Amateur League on October 31, the Chemists winning by three goals to one. Up to now the Chemists have won three matches, lost three, and drawn one. They have gained twelve goals and lost nine.

Found Drowned.

An inquest was held at Mortlake on November 6, concerning the death of George Goodliffe (56), a chemist, lately residing in Claybrick Road, Hammersmith. Evidence was given to the effect that the deceased had formerly been in business in Folkestone, but more recently he had acted as manager to various chemists. He was a married man, but separated by mutual arrangement from his wife, though the couple corresponded and were on friendly terms. On November 2 his wife received a note from him in which he said, "No use trying to break myself from it. Don't know what my new address will be." The next day deceased was seen walking by himself on the river-bank, near Harrod's Wharf, and shortly afterwards was seen to be struggling in the water. He was got out, and artificial respiration was resorted to, but he died without regaining consciousness. A verdict of "Found drowned" was returned.

A Charge of Arson.

At Lancaster Assizes on November 6, 7, and 8, the trial took place, before Mr. Justice Sutton, of Arthur Leonard Thompson, who described himself as a herbalist, a medical electrician and specialist in surgical appliances, and as the son of a well-known Darlington chemist. Thompson was indicted for setting fire to his shop at Blackpool on September 25 with intent to defraud the Atlas Assurance Co. The evidence showed that Thompson was seen to enter his shop about 11.30 P.M., strike a match, and throw some lighted paper into the shop, and that within ten minutes the place was in flames. This was seen by a girl in a bedroom of a house opposite. A gas tap was found turned on when the fire brigade entered the shop. The defence was that it was impossible to have seen what she described, but experiments made by the police corroborated her story. Prisoner afterwards sent in a claim to the assurance company for between 400*l.* and 500*l.* damage to stock, included in which was a medical prescription book, in manuscript, which he said was worth 300*l.* This, he said, had been utterly destroyed, though many other books and papers were found in the shop after the fire. The assurance company sent down their assessor, but owing to the peculiar nature of the claim and stock they called in Mr. Thomas Tomlinson, a chemist's expert valuer, of New Cannon Street, Manchester, who said the damage would be covered by 8*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*, and the value of the whole of the stock to a possible purchaser would be 50*l.* or 60*l.* Accused's solicitor suggested to Mr. Tomlinson that sometimes chemists bought stuff for twopence and sold it for two shillings. Mr. Tomlinson replied that there is a tradition to that effect, but chemists do not. Prisoner, giving evidence on his own behalf, said the value of his stock was from 250*l.* to 300*l.* He admitted that he had no chemist's qualifications. He described himself as a gold medallist because he had a gold medal given him by an Edinburgh gentleman named Taylor for services rendered. His title "M.P.L." meant that he was a Member of the Paris League of Botanists. In further cross-examination he said Mr. Adam Nicholson, of the Harrison Drug Company, Darlington, had offered him 100*l.* for one of the prescriptions in the book that was destroyed, and insisted that the book was worth 300*l.* to him. He was found guilty and sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.

The Week's Poisonings.

Only one of the eight deaths by poisons employed in pharmacy that have taken place this week was found to be actually a misadventure. This was the case of Mrs. Willshire, of Ilford, who inadvertently took an overdose of paraldehyde prescribed for her by Dr. Carrell for insomnia. Three suicides were committed with carbolic acid. They occurred at Tilbury, where the victim was Arthur Harrod, a rate-collector; at Brixworth, where it was taken by Mary Paterson Shaw, a district nurse; and at Bradmere, near Wolverhampton, where the victim was Fanny Hamner, who suffered from melancholia. Mrs. Hamner bought sixpenny-worth of crude carbolic acid from Mr. J. H. Coleman, chemist and druggist, Worcester Street, saying that it was for disinfection. The bottle was properly labelled. Charles Lyon Biggins (46), an insurance agent, and at one time a member of the Hull Town Council, poisoned himself with laudanum at Bradford. The same narcotic caused the death of Mary Dunthorne (60), at one time a cook at Penrhyn

Castle, whose dead body was found in Alexandra Park. Frederick William Beaumont (38), a Hornsey cashier, was found dead under circumstances which pointed to poisoning by oxalic acid. William Cross (40), a groom-gardener at Dursley, poisoned himself by drinking a quantity of fluid used for fumigating greenhouses.

The Chlorodyne Habit.

At the Manchester Police Court on November 6 Annie Macdonald was charged with stealing a quantity of cocoa, valued 2*s.* 3*d.*, the property of the Thompson Drug Co., Ltd., 149 Ashton Old Road, Manchester. Evidence was given by Joseph Wheeldon, jun., chemist and druggist, and by Robert Ashworth, an assistant, to the effect that the prisoner had been in the habit of purchasing one shilling's worth of chlorodyne per day at the company's shop, and that on several occasions, after her departure, goods had been missed from the counter. A watch was set, and on November 5, when accused came for threepennyworth of the drug, she was detected stealing the cocoa, and given into custody.—The Bench remanded her for eight days to give, it was said, a chance for the effects of the chlorodyne to get out of her system. The chlorodyne habit is common among women in some districts in Manchester.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

New Business.

Mr. J. J. MacMahon, late with Messrs. Evans & Co., George Street, Limerick, has opened a medical hall in William Street, Limerick. Mr. MacMahon is dispenser at the Limerick Union.

Hockey.

At Belfast on October 3, in the Ulster Minor Hockey League, Messrs. Clarke's eleven played Whitehead at Whitehead. A fast game ended in a win for the drug men by four goals to one.

Belfast Technical Institute.

The Library and Technical Committee of the Corporation of Belfast has decided to give the head of the Chemistry Department of the Technical Institute permission to undertake a certain amount of consulting work. The principal of the Institute has been given general directions as to the limitations to be imposed on such work.

Camphor in the Cup.

Sarah McNicholl, who was charged last June with attempting to poison her father, Henry Buchanan, with camphor, was tried before the Lord Chief Justice at the Dublin City Commission on October 30. Mr. R. J. Moss, who analysed the contents of the bottle from which the spirit of camphor had been taken, said he did not think the quantity of camphor used was sufficient to kill a person in normal health, but in the case of Buchanan, who was in ill-health, the drug might have proved fatal had it not been for the prompt manner in which he was treated. Other evidence was brought which convinced the Judge that the camphor had been administered as the result of misunderstood instructions, and the prisoner was acquitted.

Auction of a Dublin Pharmacy.

A good deal of interest was taken last week in Dublin pharmaceutical circles over the sale by public auction of the Henry Street Pharmacy, owned by Mr. W. Napier Allen, pharmaceutical chemist, ex-President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. The sale was announced to begin at 1.30 P.M. at Messrs. Battersby's auction mart, Westmoreland Street, but before that hour the room was well filled by intending purchasers, among whom were several prominent members of the Society. The conditions of sale having been explained, bidding started at 500*l.*, and continued briskly by increases of 50*l.* to 1,100*l.*, when a lull set in and it needed the persuasive powers of the auctioneer to stimulate further offers. A well-known North City pharmacist here entered the running, and was joined at a later stage by a stranger who turned out to be a tobacconist, and to whom, after spirited competition with the pharmacist referred to, the hammer fell at 1,650*l.* It is the intention of the purchaser to carry on a tobacco trade on the premises, and as a result the stock-in-trade and fittings will be disposed of later on.

The Irish Kelp-industry.

At an inquiry recently in Dublin by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, it was stated by one of the witnesses that the kelp-industry of Ireland was entirely in the hands of a large Scottish syndicate which controlled a good deal of the nitrate-imports, but it appeared that the iodine obtained from the kelp could be more cheaply produced from nitrate. For some reason which was not known the syndicate still kept on buying kelp. Mr. Meeks said they could if they wished get their iodine from the South American nitrates, and kelp-buying was only kept up for the maintenance of a good market for South American products. The Congested Districts Board tried to introduce competition in the kelp-industry, but the kelp syndicate at once stopped buying, and depended only on South American iodine. The experiment was then abandoned. The syndicate can at any time crush out the industry, but for market reasons it is to their interest to keep it up.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

North British Branch.

Besides the meeting at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on November 16, evening meetings are to be held on December 12, 1906, January 16, February 20, and March 20, 1907, and a day meeting on April 19.

Bile Bean Manufacturing Co. v. Davidson.

The petition of appeal against the Court of Session benches' decision in this case was lodged in the House of Lords last week by Messrs. Miles & Hair, agents for Messrs. Farr & Lomas-Walker, solicitors for the Bile Bean Co. Mr. Davidson has been ordered to lodge a printed case in answer to the appeal.

Glasgow Notes.

Travellers are beginning to call round with their Christmas goods.

The scene has somewhat changed. Most of the chemists' windows have taken on a winter-like appearance by the displaying of chest-protectors, cod-liver oil, etc. Only one or two chemists in Glasgow still adhere to the old-time wire-screened window with its two carboys.

On looking over the list of candidates aspiring to municipal honours, not a chemist's name appears on it.

"An ideal hot weather refresher!" is how an East-country chemist booms a liquid specific at present.

Mr. James Moir, writing to us in regard to our report of his remarks on Mr. J. P. Gilmour's address, says the report stated that he is strongly in favour of two years clapping before an apprentice goes up for his final, and that only about three businesses in Glasgow have a turnover of upwards of 1,000 $\text{l}.$ a year. What he did say was that he is strongly in favour of a two years' compulsory curriculum before an assistant goes up for his final (as in dentistry); and, from what he knows of businesses, that probably not many more than a third turn over 1,000 l . a year.

We have also a letter from Mr. Gilmour which we hope to print next week.

Mr. C. G. A. Chislett, son of Mr. Charles Chislett, chemist and druggist, Lanark, has been appointed surgeon with Dr. Quintin McLennan, in the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, for a period of six months. This appointment is one that is eagerly sought after, and Mr. Chislett is to be specially congratulated on his success.

Personal.

Mr. Hugh James Cowan, chemist, Thurso, and Mr. James Bain, chemist, Lybster, have been appointed justices of the peace for the county of Caithness.

The following candidates were successful at the municipal elections :

Mr. Thomas Macfarlane, chemist and druggist, Biggar.
Mr. Walter Davidson, chemist and druggist, Blairgowrie.
Mr. R. R. Johnstone, chemist and druggist, Dornoch.
Mr. Alexander Walker, chemist and druggist, Jedburgh.
Mr. James Stewart, chemist and druggist, Kirkintilloch.
Mr. Arthur L. Laing, chemist and druggist, Lerwick.

Provost Robert Mathieson, chemist and druggist, Innerleithen.

The unsuccessful included :

Mr. John Alexander, chemist and druggist, Aberdeen.
Mr. Alex. Spence, chemist and druggist, Linlithgow.
Mr. R. H. Steedman, Prestwick.

A Traveller's Death.

Mr. Hugh McCulley, a commercial traveller in the employment of Mr. W. L. Ker, manufacturing chemist, Lady's Mill, died suddenly at St. Andrews on November 2. He was taken ill in a customer's shop, and was removed to the Cottage Hospital, where he expired two hours later, the cause of death being paralytic seizure. The deceased gentleman, who was forty-five years of age, was widely known in the county of Fife. He leaves a widow and two children.

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

WEDDING-BELLS.—The marriage of Mlle. Lucie Vaudin (daughter of M. Vaudin, President of the General Association of French Pharmacists) to M. André Guillaumin, doctor in pharmacy, took place recently at the church of L'Hay.

OPTICAL GOODS.—Pharmacists are warned against certain travellers in optical goods who are calling at *offices* and offering worthless articles at low prices. Several pharmacists, inexperienced in this line, have already suffered. It transpires that pharmacists who carry on a spectacle-trade are mostly to be found in smaller towns, and that in these places optical business is a remunerative side-line.

PHARMACISTS AT THE SORBONNE.—Two assistant-professors at the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy have been nominated to posts at the Faculty of Sciences (Sorbonne). M. Lebeau is charged with the lectures on inorganic chemistry (in place of M. Ribat), while M. Ourvrad is appointed Director of the Chemical Teaching and Research Laboratories.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN PHARMACIST.—M. Laprade, whose recent funeral at Issoudun was largely attended by his *confrères* and fellow-townsmen, was Treasurer of the Indre Pharmacists' Association. He was sixty-one years of age. In 1872 he purchased the business of M. Alfred Leconte, a pharmacist who sat in the Chamber of Deputies as representative of Issoudun (1876-1881, 1889-1896).

THE ANTI-CANCER LEAGUE.—This proposed league is receiving the support it deserves, and subscriptions are coming in rapidly. Messrs. de Rothschild Frères, of Paris, have subscribed a similar amount (*i.e.*, 4,000 $\text{l}.$) to that given by Dr. Henri de Rothschild. A Committee of Initiative has been formed which includes Messrs. Roux (Director of the Pasteur Institute), Debove (*doyen* of the Paris Faculty of Medicine), and Bouchard (member of the French Institute).

MME. CURIE LECTURES.—Monday last marked an important event in the scientific world of France, it being the first time a woman has lectured as a Professor at the Paris Sorbonne—viz., Mme. Curie, who has been given the chair formerly held by her distinguished husband. In order to comply with the expressed desire of Mme. Curie, the inaugural lecture was very simple. There were no speeches or ceremony, but an *elite* audience filled the amphitheatre where the lecture was given, and respectful but prolonged applause greeted the "professeure" on her arrival. Clad in a dress of severe black and visibly moved, Mme. Curie took her place on the platform behind a table covered with apparatus used during the lecture. Then, with a slight bow to her audience, but without any formal introductory speech, she commenced her lecture. She first of all spoke of the progress accomplished in physics during the past ten years, adding "One is surprised by the movement that has taken place in our ideas on electricity and matter." Then she went on speaking of radio-active bodies and particularly of radium. Again long and loud applause broke out as Mme. Curie terminated her lecture, and she withdrew as quietly and simply as she had entered. A number of professors of the Paris University were at the lecture. It may be added that a group of ladies had proposed to present Mme. Curie with a "Golden Book" on this occasion, to place on record "the gratitude of the women of France." She declined, however,

to accept it, and suggested it should be given to the University of Paris.

"Le Pharmacien et le Drogiste" is the name of a new fortnightly journal published at 62 rue St.-Antoine, Paris, which is appealing to the French drug-trade. It is built on the lines of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST—indeed, started its first issue by paying the C. & D. a high compliment, commenting upon its enterprise, usefulness, and so on. Like the C. & D., "Le Pharmacien et le Drogiste" makes a point of giving news of the trade in all parts of the world promptly, paying special attention to commercial matters, with a view to the cultivation of international trade, but the practical and scientific sides are well looked after also. We wish our new contemporary a successful career.

American Notes.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

THE GREATER NEW YORK DRUG-CLERKS' ASSOCIATION has recently brought some censure upon itself by its action in becoming affiliated with union labour. It has made application for a charter as an integral part of the American Federation of Labour. It is felt among the pharmacists of the country that pharmacy is a semi-profession not subject to the conditions of so-called "labour," and that the drug-clerks ought to remain aloof from any such attachments.

THE PURE DRUG ACT which comes into force on January 1, 1907, will not only revolutionise the present methods in the home trade, but it will also affect the foreign shippers who export drugs to this market. The regulations, which have just been issued, include the following provision :

All invoices of food or drug products shipped to the United States shall have attached to them a declaration of the shipper, made before a United States consular officer, as follows :

I, the undersigned, do solemnly and truly declare that I am the [manufacturer, agent, or shipper] of the merchandise herein mentioned and described, and that it consists of food or drug products which contain no added substances injurious to health.

These products were grown in [country], and manufactured in [country] by [name of manufacturer] during the year —, and are exported from [city] and consigned to [city]. The products bear no false labels or marks, contain no [or some] added colouring matter or preservative [name of added colour or preservative], and are not of a character to cause prohibition or restriction in the country where made or from which exported.

Dated at — this — day of —, 19 —.

(Signed)

In the case of importations to be entered at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, and New Orleans, and other ports where food and drug inspection laboratories shall be established, this declaration shall be attached to the copy of the invoice forwarded by the shipper to the consignee. In other cases the declaration shall be attached to that copy of the invoice upon which entry is made.

If those who are charged with the enforcement of the new law will display that energy which has so far characterised the Roosevelt administration, there will be nothing short of an upheaval in the American drug and proprietary-medicine trades. In that event the law will be tested in the Federal courts, and there are those who claim that the United States Supreme Court would have to declare the Act unconstitutional because it delegates legislative powers to the executive branch of the Government and also because it encroaches upon vested rights. This assumption is based on the provisions contained in the law that give to the Secretary of Agriculture virtually the power of a dictator as to what shall constitute pure drugs and how they shall be labelled. If the law is enforced, millions of dollars' worth of trade-marks will no longer be permissible, as the regulations just issued provide that—

A distinctive name shall give no false indication of origin, character, or place of manufacture, nor lead the purchaser to suppose that it is any other food or drug product.

Under this it is obvious that such things as "Californian syrup of figs" will be banned. As far as European shippers of drugs to the United States are concerned, the law adds another burden to the trouble which they already have with the Customs authorities, and the result will in all probability be that American drug-importers will find European sellers unwilling to ship goods to U.S.A. unless absolute immunity be granted to them in case the drugs do not conform with the Government standard.

Australasian News.

The fullest information regarding the Australasian drug-trade and pharmacy is given in "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," copies of which can be obtained at 6d. each, post free, from the office of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Note.—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the following, among other societies:

Central Pharmaceutical Association, N.Z.
Otago Pharmaceutical Association, N.Z.
Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.
Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.
Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.
Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania.
Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia.

The Commonwealth.

TANGLEFOOT STICKY FLY-PAPER has now been declared by a Customs decision to be free as an insecticide or disinfectant.

CUSTOMS DECISIONS.—The following decisions have been rendered by the Customs on articles imported into the Commonwealth : Salicylate of soda [except sodium salicylate, natural, ex oil of gaultheria (wintergreen), and salicylate of potash]—as salicylic acid, 20 per cent. ad. val.; soja-bean oil, if not to be methylated—as olive oil, 1s. 4d. per gal.; if methylated on importation—as methylated cottonseed oil, 6d. per gal.

THE SPIRITS BILL.—The resolution adopted by the Federal Parliament on August 16 provided a duty of 40s. a gallon on spirits which had not been matured for two years before importation. As previously mentioned in the C. & D., the Comptroller of Customs has stated that it is not intended to apply to spirits for making scents and medicines the provision that spirits must be matured for at least two years. On August 28, on the motion of the Minister of Customs, it was resolved that clause 15, providing for a penalty of 100% on any person who shall sell or have in his possession any article of food or drink or any scent, essence, tincture, or medicine containing any methylated spirits, shall not apply until after January 1, 1907. The Prime Minister told the House on September 5 that the general manager of a company distilling methylated spirits in New South Wales had informed the Customs Department that the price to the consumer would be lowered as soon as the reduction in duty became law to the entire extent of the duty taken off. On September 20, on the motion of Senator Playford, the following item was inserted : Spirits for the manufacture from Australian products exclusively of scents and toilet-preparations, subject to regulation, per gal., 10s. An effort made by Senator Guthrie on September 24 to reduce this to 5s. was rejected by 19 votes to 6.

Victoria.

PROPRIETARIES CONTAINING POISON.—At the last meeting of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria a progress report was presented from the Government Analyst giving a list of nine proprietaries which contain poisons mentioned in the schedule to the Poisons Act. These are Pitt's wheat, Fellows's syrup of hypophosphites, Dalby's carminative, Dr. Law's phosphated cough-balsam, Dr. Sheldon's New Discovery, Kay's compound essence, Hearne's bronchitis-cure, Collis Browne's chlorodyne, and Freeman's chlorodyne. Mr. W. G. Hearne has informed "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia" that his bronchitis-cure does not contain a poison within the meaning of the Act, and that, should any person be prosecuted for selling it, or selling it without a poison-label on, he is prepared to, and will, on request, undertake the defence and full responsibility in the matter. As regards Dr. Sheldon's New Discovery, the Sheldon Drug Co. state that the new supplies do not contain any scheduled poison, except a minute quantity of chloroform as a flavouring-agent, not sufficient to bring it within the Act.

AMONG THE EXPORTS from Barbados in 1905 were aerated mineral water 595*l.*, chemical-manufactures 544*l.*, and tamarinds 123*l.*

Canadian News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

BYRON SILVER GLOSS.—The "Montreal Daily Witness" of October 23 contains a lengthy notice of Mr. Walter W. Jhonson's Canadian doings, beginning thus :

Room No. 28 in the Great North-Western Telegraph Building is without occupants. The two girls who found employment in writing letters and doing up packages of "Silver Gloss"—a substitute for starch—have been dismissed. The rent due on October 1 has not been paid. One of the desks in the office has not been paid for. The manager of the Byron Manufacturing Co., Walter W. Jhonson, of "Silver Gloss" fame, has disappeared, and his partner, who claims to have been "let in" for a considerable amount of money, has dropped out of the concern and is looking for another job. A telegraph bill also stands against the Byron Manufacturing Co. that will probably be transferred to the "profit-and-loss account." Up to yesterday a telephone has been in the office, but no one has been there to answer it for over a week. The typewriting machines are gone—but no one has been notified that the tenants were leaving or had left. The reason for the precipitate departure of the head of the Byron Manufacturing Co. is the fact that his mail was stopped a few days ago. No letters addressed to him were forwarded. They were opened at the post-office, stamped as "suspected to be fraudulent," and returned to the senders. Letters sent out in the company's envelopes were detained at the post-office by order of the Postmaster-General.

Our contemporary proceeds to tell how the information about Jhonson in the *C. & D.* put Canadian chemists on their guard, the "Canadian Druggist" and the "British Columbia Pharmaceutical Record" also assisting in exposing Jhonson's game; but, says the "Witness," "all the druggists in this country do not read their trade paper carefully." An Ontario firm decided to take the Byron agency, and sent a cheque to Jhonson for about \$100; it was promptly presented, although the Ontario firm were under the impression that it would not be for a few months. Another Ontario druggist read the notice in his trade paper and communicated with the Post Office authorities at Ottawa, who put the Government secret-service machinery to work, with the result that Chief Carpenter sent for Jhonson, who went to headquarters to explain the details of his business. Our contemporary then proceeds to tell how

Jhonson said he was well connected, his father was living in Australia, and he intended doing a legitimate business. Mr. Carpenter gave the man to understand that he was not interested in his father or other relatives, but in his methods of doing business in Canada, and gave him to understand, distinctly, that the kind of business which is alleged to have been carried on by him in England would not be tolerated in this country. One day recently a "Witness" reporter called to see Mr. Jhonson, who has admitted to Chief Carpenter that he was the Jhonson referred to in the London paper. He was surprised and indignant that his affairs should come under investigation, and that suspicion of anything crooked should be entertained concerning his business methods. He had heard of the criticism in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, but declared that the trouble arose through the opposition of rival manufacturers, and that a misunderstanding had done the rest. [This is absolutely without foundation.—*ED.*, *C. & D.*] Further than this he would make no statement; his affairs were in the hands of his solicitor, and a partner was expected to arrive from England in a few days, who would be able to explain everything satisfactorily. Sure enough the partner arrived in due time, but he professed to know nothing about the business and not to be responsible. He had advanced some money to start the business. This was the result of a chance acquaintance with Jhonson. [After this partner had investigated the business he again] called at the "Witness" office to say that he had discovered enough about the way things were going to drop out of the concern altogether. He expected to lose all the money he had put into it. It also appears that when Jhonson arrived in Montreal a few months ago he called on a wholesale firm to place an order for the ingredients (French chalk and powdered soap) with them, and a talk about the *C. & D.*'s exposure took place. Jhonson protested that our "story was a libel," and gave as his reason for not prosecuting the *C. & D.* that it is such a strong financial affair.

Colonial and Foreign News.

"TABLONES" IN GERMANY.—Dr. Max Haase has endeavoured to get the words "Tablones, they remove the cause," registered as a trade-mark in Germany, but in consequence of opposition by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., the Imperial Patent Office, Berlin, decided on October 25 that the similarity in sound and appearance of "Tablones" and "Tabloids" justified their refusal of Dr. Haase's application.

MALE-FERN POISONING.—An extraordinary incident occurred in Hungary recently, showing the peculiar effects of extract of male fern. A woman obtained some from a pharmacist for tapeworm, and took, according to instructions, nineteen capsules within an hour and a half. Some hours later she suffered from severe pains in the stomach and head, and shortly afterwards fell into a deep sleep which lasted thirty-six hours. After she awakened she discovered that she was totally blind. The pharmacist was fined 250 kronen (10*l.* 9*s.*).

SALE RESTRICTED.—By a decree issued by the Austrian Minister of the Interior to county magistrates, the general sale of "Dr. Ray's Nervol" and the "Epilepsy Powder of the Schwanenapotheke in Frankfurt a/M.," which are advertised in the papers and by means of special pamphlets as remedies for epilepsy and other nervous disorders, has been forbidden. These preparations, not only because of their composition, but also because of the effects which they are said to produce, come under the head of medical remedies, and as such are to be sold by chemists only.

FALSE "FAMORA."—At the Colombo Police Court on October 15, at the instance of Mr. J. Wright, Messrs. J. Gosnell & Co.'s agent for the East, M. M. Ibrahimjee, Bankshall Street, Pettah, was charged with selling a spurious soap as "Famora" soap. It was proved that the defendant sold what was called the Empire soap, the trademarks on which were calculated to deceive the public that they were buying the "Famora" soap in so far as they were the same as those of Messrs. Gosnell. One of the witnesses for the prosecution stated that he imported Rs. 40,000 worth of "Famora" soap last year. It is largely asked for by the public. The "Empire soap" could not be distinguished from it. Another witness stated that he had given an indent lately to Mr. H. Martin for a quantity of Empire soap, Mr. Martin undertaking to get out a soap similar to "Famora." On this undertaking witness gave the indent. The Magistrate found the accused guilty under Section 3, Sub-section 1, of the Trade-marks Ordinance, for selling imitation soaps which were likely to deceive the public, and fined him Rs. 5.

PROFITS ON PROPRIETARIES.—At the first meeting of the Commission of the chemists of Austria and Hungary held recently, proposals for the regulation of prices for specialities were considered, and it was agreed that in every speciality, whether obtained direct from the makers or at second-hand, the minimum profits shall be as follows: 25 per cent. on specialities in general circulation, 35 per cent. on specialities which have to be made up, and about 50 per cent. on pastilles, tablets, tabloids, etc. The Commission is to undertake the classification of these specialities, to find out from the manufacturers the wholesale and retail prices, and to see that manufacturers bind over retailers to keep to the fixed retail price. A catalogue of specialities is to be issued containing the names of manufacturers, principal depots, wholesale and retail prices, and equivalents for unauthorised specialities, and copies are to be distributed free to all Austrian chemists. Those manufacturers who refuse to give a sufficient percentage on their specialities are to be boycotted, and equivalents for their preparations are to be recommended. Another point touched upon was the responsibility for those specialities which are sold in the original wrapper; chemists are obliged to sell these with the wrappers unbroken, and are held responsible for the purity of the goods although they have had no opportunity of testing them. A resolution is to be sent to the Tax Commission disclaiming all responsibility with regard to the contents of specialities sold in the original wrappers.

MEXICAN CHICLE.—The exports of chicle gum from Vera Cruz during 1904-5 amounted to 263 tons (27,220*l.*), against 350 tons (37,551*l.*) during 1903-4, and 180 tons (14,689*l.*) during 1902-3.

Legal Reports.

High Court Cases.

"BROWNIE" TRADE-MARK.

In the Chancery Division on Friday, November 2, before Mr. Justice Neville, Mr. Kerly said that in the case of Kodak, Ltd., v. J. Lancaster & Sons, Ltd., it had been agreed to treat the motion as the trial of the action, and take a perpetual undertaking in the terms of the writ, the defendants paying the costs of the motion and of drawing up the order.

At the same time Mr. Kerly also asked for an injunction to restrain Mr. Grenville, Birmingham, from infringing the trade-mark "Brownie" on photographic films, and also from passing off other makers' films as "Brownie" films. He said a written order was given for a spool of "Brownie" films, and another spool was given at the shop of the defendant.—Mr. P. Ogden Lawrence, K.C., for the defendant, said he was prepared to contend that this was a pure advertising trick. He read an affidavit by the defendant, who said he sold the spools of various makers, including the plaintiffs. "Brownie" films could be used in other than "Brownie" cameras, and he had never loaded a customer's camera with any spool other than that asked for by the customer. His assistant on the occasion in question offered a substitute for a "Brownie," as they were out of that particular article at the time, but he never represented that the "Ensign" spool handed to the purchaser was a "Brownie."—His Lordship said he could not understand how an "Ensign" could be an infringement of a "Brownie" trade-mark. But he would not decide anything on the materials before him, as there would be no inconvenience in postponing the matter.—No order was made, except that the costs should be the costs in the action.

MRS. POMEROY, LTD., v. SCALÉ.

In the Chancery Division on Friday, November 2, Mr. Justice Warrington had before him a motion in this action. Mr. H. Terrell, K.C., said the motion was one to commit Mrs. Scalé, the wife of James Bernard Scalé, who called herself Mrs. Pomeroy and carried on business under that name. She had sold her business, and injunctions had been granted against her to restrain her from carrying on business on her own account or in the name of Pomeroy. It was in breach of these injunctions that a committal order was now asked for.—Mr. Dawney, for Mrs. Scalé, said a heap of affidavits had been filed by the plaintiffs, and he asked for an opportunity to answer the plaintiffs' evidence.—Mr. Terrell said he had no objection, but this lady was endeavouring to get for herself the connection which she had sold. She had given these undertakings and had broken them both. If the motion stood over, the result would be that the defendant would get for herself the clients that should be the plaintiffs'.—Mr. Dawney submitted that no undertaking had been broken by his client, and stated that the injunctions had been appealed against.—After some discussion, Mr. Justice Warrington directed the defendant to give the plaintiffs answers to the affidavits by Monday, and ordered the motion to stand over till Friday, November 9.

Pharmacy Act, 1868.

COOPER'S SHEEP-DIP.

AT Alnwick Petty Sessions on November 3, before Major S. F. Widdrington (Chairman) and other magistrates, Robert Wardle, grocer, Felton, was charged under Section 17, at the instance of the Pharmaceutical Society, with selling Cooper's sheep-dipping powder in a wrapper which was not labelled with the name and address of the seller, the purchaser (Mary Ellen Horne) being a person unknown to him. Mr. R. R. Sheriton Holmes, solicitor, Newcastle, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Adam Douglas, solicitor, Alnwick, represented the accused.

Mr. Holmes, in opening the case, produced to the Bench the packet of dip, which weighed 29.6 oz., and contained 6.3 oz., or 2,700 grains, of arsenic. Three grains was considered to be a fatal dose. He pointed out that it is a very serious and dangerous thing for an article like that to

be disposed of in contravention to the law. He explained that there were three charges, but as they were all for the one material he did not desire to press for three penalties. He had brought the analyst, but he understood that the plea was to be one of "guilty."

Mr. Douglas : We admit the sale of the powder. It was done innocently, and without Mr. Wardle being aware that the wrapper was required to be marked.

Mr. Thos. Tickle, analyst, having given evidence as to the quantity of poison contained in the packages,

Mr. Douglas, speaking for the defence, pointed out that the name and address of the manufacturer were upon the package, and the word "Poison" was upon the label. He stated that although his client had been thirty-one years in the business, and had sold this particular sheep-dip as well as others, during this time his attention had never been called to the matter, or that he was in any way breaking the law, else he would have stopped it at once.

Robert Wardle gave evidence on his own behalf, which corroborated his solicitor's statement.

The Chairman : There must be a conviction in this case. Is there any application for costs?

Mr. Holmes said he had had to bring the analyst from London. He asked for his fee and train-expenses.

Mr. Douglas : The analyst is paid by the Society. His certificate would have been sufficient in this case. It is a chemist's prosecution, and the fight was to be between chemist and grocer.

Mr. Holmes stated that the analyst was not paid by the Society.

The Chairman : This is a case where a nominal penalty is sufficient. A fine of 1s. will be inflicted, with costs. The costs amounted to 1/. 19s., including one guinea for the analyst's fee.

Mr. Douglas remarked that the "Chemists' Society" was at the bottom of the prosecution. They intended to make money by this business by securing the trade into their own hands.

County Court Cases.

TRAVELLING IN SPARKLETS.

In the City of London Court on Tuesday, November 6, before Judge Rentoul, K.C., a claim was made by Mr. Henry B. Hollis, commercial traveller, 42 Clifden Road, Twickenham, against Aerators, Ltd., 55 Broad Street Avenue, E.C., to recover 50/- as damages for wrongful dismissal. The claim was reduced to 39/- 10s., as plaintiff had obtained fresh employment quicker than he thought he would have done. Mr. Haydon appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Randolph for the defendants. It seemed that the plaintiff was engaged by the defendants to travel for them in London in pushing the sale of sparklets. He was to be paid 8/- per week, including expenses. He had travelled previously for Mellin's Food, and for Camwal, Ltd., and knew most of the chemists and grocers' stores in London and the provinces. What he wanted from the defendants was a permanency. At first he was engaged for four weeks on trial, with the understanding that he was to be then engaged for four months. If all went well he was to be put on the regular staff of travellers. They employed eight. No dissatisfaction was expressed with him at the end of the first four weeks, and depending on his agreement he considered he was engaged for the next four months. The plaintiff saw Mr. McPhail, defendants' manager, and Mr. Campbell, the chairman of the company; then he was told he was going to be engaged from month to month, or at any rate for a further five weeks. Plaintiff "laid low," but afterwards the defendants dismissed him. He now claimed eleven weeks' salary, the balance of the four months for which he considered he was engaged.—The defence was that the plaintiff was never absolutely engaged for a definite period of four months to follow the trial, and that as his business was not satisfactory, he not bringing in sufficient orders, they dispensed with his services. It was not true that they had taken any captious objection to the plaintiff to get rid of him just because the season had closed for the sale of sparklets.—The plaintiff said that grocers and chemists complained to him that the defendants were trying to do a wholesale as well as a retail trade, and that militated against business.—Mr. Campbell said that was not so.

They only had five travellers now instead of eight, but that was because they could not find the class of men they wanted. Travellers of good descriptions were very difficult to get. The whole of the time the plaintiff was with them they were dissatisfied with him. They did not wish to cast any aspersions on him, as he might have been an excellent traveller for Mellin's Food or something of that sort. He never told plaintiff he was incompetent, because there was no necessity. During the winter they sold about 25 per cent, less sparklets than during the summer.—Judge Rentoul said the case was not free from doubt, but after giving it very close attention he must find for the defendants, but it would be without costs. He thought the defendants had done the matter loosely, or they should have had their costs. If, however, the plaintiff decided to appeal from the decision, then he would have to pay the defendants' costs.

"AMERICAN TURPENTINE."

In the same court, at the same time, Messrs. P. H. Palmer & Co., oil-merchants, 34 St. Mary Axe, E.C., sued Messrs. Egleton Bros., 57 London Road, Croydon, to recover the sum of 15*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*, balance of account for American turpentine supplied. Mr. W. E. Ball, defendants' counsel, said that they had paid 10*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* into court with a denial of liability, and the balance had been deducted because of the inferiority of the turpentine which the plaintiffs had supplied. Defendants ordered "genuine American turpentine" (a well-known trade phrase), and instead of that plaintiffs had sent inferior stuff which was Russian turpentine. American turpentine is the proper material for mixing with paint, and Russian turpentine is not at all suitable.—Mr. H. Jones, one of the plaintiffs' staff, who conducted the case with a good deal of ability, said the defendants had sold the oil as American turpentine and had been paid for it. Yet defendants had now made a deduction. They were treating the plaintiffs very badly in the matter.—Judge Rentoul said the defendants had sold as genuine American turpentine that which it was now said was nothing of the kind. That would naturally damage the defendants' business.—Mr. Jones said there was no doubt that plaintiffs supplied what the defendants ordered. The order came by telephone, and it was booked "American turpentine."—Mr. Ball said the oil came in Russian barrels, and he could show by an analysis that it was not American.—Evidence was then called, including that of Mr. Charles Harrison, Lecturer at the City and Guilds of London Institute on the manufacture of oils, colours, and paints, who said the oil sued for was not genuine American turpentine as was customarily known and sold in the trade. The liquid was suggestive of being one of the following: (a) That known as dead-wood spirit; (b) a mixture of American and Russian turps. This oil would be highly injurious if introduced into a high-class carriage-varnish, and it would, in his opinion, spoil 100 gallons. If one barrel of the oil now sued for were placed in it.—Mr. Jones said there was nothing to show that the oil analysed was theirs. He did not believe it was. As for dead-wood spirit he had never heard of it, and afterwards added that as dead-wood spirit came from America, therefore they had supplied American turpentine. Mr. Harrison had proved the plaintiffs' case. The plaintiffs did not pretend to sell oil from a live tree or a dead one. After further evidence and argument, Judge Rentoul said the plaintiffs had come without a lawyer or witnesses, and in that they had acted very foolishly. It was impossible for him (the Judge) to do anything else than find for the defendants beyond the money paid into court, and give the defendants their costs of fighting the action.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re WILLIAM J. BRADY, Portglenone, co. Antrim, Registered Druggist.—The statement of affairs shows liabilities amounting to 85*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*, claims of preferential creditors 11*l.*, and net assets estimated to produce 9*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* At a meeting of the creditors held in the offices of Mr. S. J. Diamond, solicitor, 60 Donegall Square, Belfast, on October 29, the debtor made an offer of 10*s.* in the pound in three instalments at three, six, and twelve months, the last payment to be secured. Among the creditors are O'Neill & Co., Maghera (32*l.*); Sumner &

Co., Liverpool (17*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*); and Bonner & Henderson, Belfast (15*l.*).

Re JULIETTE CLARK (trading as Madam de Medici), 120 New Bond Street, London, W., Face Masscuse and Manufacturer of Toilet-preparations.—This debtor attended on November 7, before Mr. Registrar Giffard, at the London Bankruptcy Court, for public examination upon accounts showing liabilities 468*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* (unsecured 360*l.* 5*s.*) and assets 42*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* Questioned by Mr. W. P. Bowyer, Assistant Receiver, the debtor stated that she was an American citizen, and came to this country in October 1902, with 500*l.* capital. She started business at 49 Eaton Square, but gave up those premises in June 1903, and during the next six months she visited her patients at their homes. In December 1903 she took the New Bond Street premises, and there continued the business under the same style of Madam de Medici. Witness attributed her failure to the household and personal expenses having exceeded the net profits by about 560*l.* since October 1902, chiefly owing to heavy advertising expenses and ill-health. She had been insolvent since February 1905, when she gave a bill of sale over her household furniture to secure a loan of 100*l.* A committal order having been made against her, witness was advised to file her petition. The examination was formally adjourned for a week to enable the accounts to be amended.

Re GEORGE HENRY APPLEBY, High Street, Neyland, Pembroke, Chemist and Druggist.—The public examination of this debtor was held last week at the Temperance Hall, Pembroke Dock. The deficiency is 118*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* The debtor was questioned with reference to a branch shop he opened in 1901 and upon which he said he had lost money. He had discontinued this shop, and it contained fittings valued at 16*l.*, 6*s.* in excess of the rent due. Debtor admitted that he had not kept a cash-book or invoice-ledger, and that, as the Official Receiver termed it, his bookkeeping was hopelessly deficient. He was examined at some length with regard to his interest in some houses at Bromsgrove. He said they cost 1,015*l.*, and he and his brother each found half the money. The houses were of about the same value still, but would not realise so much under a forced sale, but he thought that between his brother and himself they could be sold for 1,000*l.* He knew he was in difficulties three months before he filed his petition, but thought he could pull through. He thought his stock would have realised more than it did. An adjournment was ordered.

Creditors' Meeting.

Re CHARLES GLYNN GLOYNE, Market Place, Dewsbury, Chemist and Druggist.—A meeting of creditors took place at the offices of Mr. Walter Dawson, C.A., Dewsbury, on November 5. Nine creditors were represented, and Mr. Owen Avison, Huddersfield, the largest creditor present, was voted to the chair. The following statement of affairs, compiled by Mr. Dawson, was presented: Total liabilities, 1,589*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*; and estimated assets, 441*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* The unsecured creditors over 10*l.* were: W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd. (London), 32*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; Dewsbury Corporation (gas), 10*l.*; Erasmic Co., Ltd. (Warrington), 13*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*; E. Henderson, Ltd. (London), 16*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*; Potter & Clarke (London), 13*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*; Parke, Davis & Co. (London), 11*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; Sayers, Silcox, Cuzner & Co. (Hull), 22*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*; Jane Windle (Dewsbury), 26*l.* 8*s.*—total, 1,451*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* The cash creditors were eighteen in number, their claims amounting to a total of 1,294*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* A deficiency account extending over the past ten years had been prepared by Mr. Dawson as under:

	Dr.
Surplus of assets over liabilities ten years ago	£179 3 6
Profit for the last ten years	... ... 3,707 2 7
Deficiency	... ... 1,147 17 1

Total £5,034 3 2

	Cr.
Wages of shop-assistants for ten years	£927 7 0
Rates, gas, advertising, postage, travelling-expenses, and carriage	... ... 1,044 11 9
Law costs	... ... 910 0 0
Interest on loans	... ... 417 0 0
Bank interest	... ... 60 0 0
Net amount of mortgage interest	... ... 340 0 0
Personal drawings	... ... 1,335 4 5

Total £5,034 3 2

It was stated that the furniture belonged to Mrs. Gloyne. It was made over to her forty years ago. A solicitor appeared for Mrs. Gloyne, who held mortgages on the debtor's estate. A receiving order, it was said, was made against debtor some years ago, but he was never adjudicated bankrupt. His property was mortgaged to the extent of 5,200*l.*, and he estimated that it would fetch 4,000*l.* Debtor admitted that he had had dealings with money-lenders for some time. One of the money-lenders who was present said debtor had signed a form stating that "his furniture was worth 200*l.*" It now appeared that the furniture was his wife's, and he thought

the loan had been wrongfully obtained. Another money-lender said Mr. Gloyne had told him that the property was worth 5,000*l.*, and was only mortgaged for 3,000*l.* He thought Mr. Gloyne had not acted straightforwardly, to say the least of it. Mr. Gloyne said when he got the money he fully intended to pay it back. At present he could make no offer. Some of the creditors were in favour of requesting Mr. Gloyne to file his petition in bankruptcy; but three voted in favour of bankruptcy proceedings, while six were in favour of a deed of assignment. The business was formerly carried on by Mr. Gloyne's father, and has been established about seventy years. Mr. Gloyne is sixty years of age, and at present in precarious health.

Deeds of Arrangement.

ETHERINGTON WILLIAM DILWORTH, 19 Mersey Street, Liverpool, and residing at 23 Windsor Road, Southport, Wholesale Druggist and Drysalter.—Trustee, Arthur Thraves, 67 Stanley Street, Liverpool, chartered accountant. Dated October 20; filed October 26. Secured creditors, 100*l.*; liabilities unsecured, 435*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*; estimated net assets, 89*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* The creditors include Messrs. R. Dugdale, Ashton (60*l.*); Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Liverpool (93*l.*); W. & H. Jackson, Liverpool (11*l.*); T. M. Tripp & Co., Liverpool (17*l.*); A. Wilson, Liverpool (25*l.*); Cussons, Sons & Co., Manchester (37*l.*).

ROBERTS, FRANK, 32 Huntress Row and 11 Barwick Street, Scarborough, Chemist. Trustee Wm. E. Steven, Scarborough, auctioneer. Dated October 29; filed November 1. Liabilities unsecured, 712*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*; estimated net assets, 143*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* The creditors include Messrs. Butcher & Son, London (11*l.*); Bredenbach & Co., London (15*l.*); John Goldhill, London (29*l.*); Houghtons, Ltd., London (17*l.*); Lumière & Co., London (13*l.*); Imperial Dry Plate Co., Cricklewood (10*l.*); Tonks & Sons, Scarborough (19*l.*); Mrs. Neal, Wisbech (40*l.*); Bleasdale, Ltd., York (70*l.*).

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

GANNY, W. E., and **MYATT, J. H.**, under the style of J. S. Crapper & Co., Sandbach, Cheshire, and Hanley, dental surgeons.

HABGOOD, H., **MACQUEEN, T.**, and **PETTEY, T.**, Eastbourne, physicians; so far as regards T. Pettey.

WILES, F. W., and **LANGLEY, J. I.**, Bowes Park, London, N., general medical practitioners.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

FAULKNER, ERASMIUS, Stanford-le-Hope, Essex, medical practitioner.

ADJUDICATIONS.

EUSTACE, MARCUS JOHN, Widnes, physician and surgeon.

PRENSIAN, MOSES ABRAHAM, Liverpool, dentist.

SHILLINGFORD, HENRY BARTLETT, Hanover Park, Peckham, London, S.E., surgeon.

SMITH, WALTER CHARLES FENTON, Halifax, physician and surgeon.

TRISTRAM, HENRY, Northfleet, Kent, late Amblecote, Staffordshire, chemist.

New Companies and Company News.

CARLIQSO CO., LTD.—Capital 3,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of soap manufacturers and merchants carried on at 15 Wolstenholme Square, Liverpool, as the Carliqso Soap Co.

CARRAMON, LTD.—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and take over as a going concern the business of the Carramon Co., Overgate, Dundee, for the sale and manufacture of Carramon. The first directors are Messrs. R. S. Barclay, merchant, Edinburgh; James Martin, S.S.C., Edinburgh; and David McLaren, manufacturer, Kirkcaldy.

LUGSDALE CHEMICAL CO., LTD.—Capital 16,015*l.*, in 16,000 preference shares of 1*l.* each and 300 deferred shares of 1*s.* each. Objects: To carry on the business of miners, smelters, chemical manufacturers and merchants, metallurgists, manufacturers of metallurgical appliances, etc. The first directors are R. Fegan, M.D., 31 Walbrook, E.C.; J. B. Orr, Widnes; and W. A. Reid, Aberdeen.

DR. KLOPFER, LTD.—Capital 60,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturing and dispensing chemists and druggists, brewers, drug-retailers, stationers, booksellers, etc. The first subscribers are: Mrs. F. Ker; C. G. Seewald, clerk; H. U. B. Bell, retired officer; A. G. Collins, printer; Miss H. Ablin; F. A. H. Reiché, law student; and R. R. Weston, managing clerk. Registered office, 63 Farringdon Street, E.C.

J. HARGREAVES & SON, LTD.—Capital 30,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (5,000 5-per-cent. preference). Objects: To acquire the business carried on by W. Hargreaves at Binns Road, Liverpool, as J. Hargreaves & Son, and to carry on the business of soap makers and boilers, pharmaceutical, manufacturing and general chemists and druggists, glycerin-manufacturers, etc. The first directors are W. Hargreaves (governing director) and J. M. Hargreaves. Registered office, 81 Binns Road, Liverpool.

THOMAS FAGAN & CO., LTD.—Registered in Dublin. Capital 100*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of chemists, druggists, ironmongers, etc., carried on by Mrs. E. M. Fagan at Athboy, co. Meath. The first subscribers are: Miss G. M. Fagan; Miss F. E. Fagan; Mrs. E. M. Fagan; M. O'Brien, teacher; J. Flood, farmer; E. J. Hendley, druggist; and J. Tynan, hardware assistant. The first directors are S. M. Fagan and F. E. Fagan. Registered office, Athboy, co. Meath.

HARRIS & ALTREE, LTD.—Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, dispensers, druggists, druggists' sundriesmen, dealers in patent medicines, proprietary articles, photographic and electrical apparatus and appliances, etc. The first subscribers are: P. Harris, 260A Fulham Road, S.W., chemist; E. Altree, chemist's assistant; G. Blake, provision-merchant; G. J. Leckie, surveyor's assistant; H. Leckie, clerk; Mrs. F. E. Altree; and W. L. Owen, chemist and druggist. Registered office, 260A Fulham Road, S.W.

LANCASTER BLAKE & CO., LTD.—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (1,000 preference). Objects: To take over the business of manufacturers of and dealers in a proprietary article known as "Lind's Liquid for the Hair," together with all recipes, formulæ, rights, and information relating thereto, and to carry on the business of chemical-manufacturers, analytical, manufacturing, and general chemists, druggists, etc. The first subscribers are: C. Ives, journalist; J. S. Pollock, wholesale paper-manufacturer; R. Simpson, clerk; J. W. Goss, clerk; R. A. Reeves, clerk; W. G. Beecroft, solicitor; and E. A. Stevens, gentleman.

ANGLO-AMERICAN DENTIFRICE CO., LTD.—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over, as a going concern, the Eugol Dentifrice business carried on in the United Kingdom, Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, as the "Eugol Co." and "Bayard, Son & Bayard," to adopt an agreement with Agnes E. Green, and to carry on the business of wholesale and retail manufacturing chemists and druggists, etc. The first directors are Agnes E. Green (managing director), C. Munton, H. Bray, R. K. Hull, W. S. Brocklehurst, M. H. Pearson, and G. H. Palmer. Qualification, 100*l.* Remuneration (except managing directors), 100*l.* per annum, divisible. Registered office, 52 Friar Lane, Leicester.

BAKER & WRIGHT, LTD.—Registered in Dublin. Capital 20,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colour men, etc., now carried on by R. S. Baker, C. Baker, and Maria Wright Tivy at Patrick Street, Academy Street, Frenchurch Street, and Halfmoon Street, Cork, under the style of Baker & Wright. The first subscribers are: R. S. Baker, Rosemount, Montenotte, Cork, merchant; T. F. Baker, Rockmahon, Blackrock, Cork, merchant; C. Baker, Riversdale, Sundays Well, Cork, merchant; Mrs. M. W. Tivy, Carrigley, Cork; Mrs. R. M. Baker, Rosemount, Montenotte, Cork; Mrs. B. R. Baker, Rockmahon, Blackrock, Cork; and Mrs. A. Baker, Riversdale, Sundays Well, Cork. The first directors are R. S. Baker, T. F. Baker, and C. Baker. Qualification, 100*l.* Remuneration of R. Baker 300*l.* per annum, T. F. Baker 250*l.*, and C. Baker 200*l.* Registered office, 48 Patrick Street, Cork.

C. E. FULFORD, LTD.—Capital 100,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of a patent-medicine manufacturer and dealer recently carried on by C. E. Fulford, at Greek Street, Leeds, at 39 Pitt Street, Sydney, at 71 Brée Street, Cape Town, at 58 Colborne Street, Toronto, and elsewhere, as C. E. Fulford & Co., the Bile Bean Manufacturing Co., the Zam-Buk Co., the Slater Medicine Co., the Bileans Co., and the Peps Pastille Co., with the recipes for and rights to manufacture and deal in Bile Beans, Bileans, Zam-Buk, Slater's blood-making tablets, Slater's stomach-pills, Soothene and Peps; to adopt an agreement with F. H. Fulford, J. W. Ridgeway, and F. W. N. Jones; and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, chemical-manufacturers, importers and manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical and medical preparations, mineral water, cordial, and

invalid-food manufacturers, soap-makers, etc. The first directors are F. Inchbold, Leeds, manager; S. A. Hirst, Leeds, advertising-manager; F. W. Boyer, Leeds, sales-manager; and F. W. N. Jones. Remuneration (except managing director), £200 per annum, divisible. Registered office, Greek Street, Leeds.

CASTNER-KELLNER ALKALI CO., LTD.—The directors recommend a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum for the six months ended September 30.

BRUNNER, MOND & CO., LTD.—The directors have declared an interim dividend for the half-year ended September 30 at the rate of 30 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, on the ordinary shares.

Business Changes.

Properly authenticated business notices (not being advertisements) are inserted in this section free of charge if promptly communicated to the Editor.

MR. E. MATTHEWS has opened a chemist's business at 80 Bridge Road, Battersea, S.W.

MR. W. J. DODRIDGE, chemist and druggist, has bought the business of Mr. John Pell at 47 Victoria Road, Woolston, Hants.

MR. JOHN COOPER, chemist and druggist, formerly of Sawston, Cambs, has taken over the business at 107 London Street, Reading, lately carried on by Mr. H. L. Hunt.

MR. C. F. COOKE, chemist and druggist, whose premises in Bargate, Boston, were recently the scene of a disastrous fire, has placed a contract for the erection of a new establishment on the same site.

MR. W. J. RUGG, chemist and druggist, who, as announced last week, has sold his business at Hornchurch, has acquired the pharmacy in St. James's Square, Newport, Isle of Wight, formerly belonging to Mr. E. H. Morris.

THE Spalding business of Mr. C. H. Talbot has been purchased by Mr. A. H. Molson, chemist and druggist, who was one of Mr. Talbot's first assistants and who was for some time in charge of this shop. Mr. Talbot has other establishments at Boston and Lincoln, but the state of his health necessitates his residence in a warmer climate.

Births.

KEMP.—At 135 Great Dover Street, Southwark, S.E., on November 3, the wife of L. J. Kemp, chemist and druggist, of a son.

SLEGGS.—At Lawn Villa, Walmer Road, Woodstock, Cape Colony, on October 15, to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Sleggs, a son.

Marriages.

CROFT—BRICKNELL.—At the Parish Church, Tibshelf, on October 30, by the Rev. G. E. Atkins, M.A., LL.D., assisted by the Rev. R. E. Birtwistle, B.A., William Francis Croft, chemist and druggist, eldest son of the late Mr. F. Croft, to Ethel, third daughter of Mr. G. Bricknell, both of Tibshelf.

DUNN—STONE.—At Trinity Church, East London, Cape Colony, on October 10, by the Rev. Ezra Nuttall, F. G. Dunn (of C. E. Gardner & Co., Ltd., chemists, East London) to Nellie, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Stone, of Albany Street, East London.

Deaths.

BEERE.—At the Westward Ho Hotel, Westcliff, on October 27, Mr. Louis Edward Beere, chemist and druggist, of 23 Hampstead Road, London, N.W., aged seventy-five. Mr. Beere had been in business in Hampstead Road thirty-five years, and for sixteen years was a member of the St. Pancras Vestry. In that capacity he did excellent service as Chairman of the Burial Board, Chairman of the Health Committee, and also as a member of the Assessment and other committees. Mr. Beere leaves a widow

and an only son, Dr. Louis Beere. Mr. Beere was a native of Amsterdam, but a naturalised Englishman.

DADFORD.—At Glenthorne, Abington Avenue, Northampton, on November 6, Mr. Thomas Dadford, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-five. Mr. Dadford carried on business in Gold Street for many years, and was a prominent Free-mason.

FOGG.—At Wrightington, on October 26, Mrs. M. Fogg, for twenty-five years in business as a chemist at Wigan Lane, Wigan, aged fifty-five.

GOODLIFFE.—At Mortlake, on November 3, Mr. George Goodliffe, pharmaceutical chemist, formerly of Claybrick Road, Hammersmith, aged fifty-six.

HICK.—At Watford, Herts, on October 21, Mr. William H. Hick, Bloemfontein, O.R.C., aged thirty-four. Mr. Hick was one of the few Englishmen left at Bloemfontein who welcomed Lord Roberts and the British Army on their arrival after their memorable march.

HISCOCK.—At Reading, on October 23, Mr. Richard Hiscock, chemist and druggist, formerly of Coventry, aged sixty-six.

HOLMES.—At Drumcondra, Carlingford Road, Dublin, on October 20, Mr. John Thomas Holmes, pharmaceutical chemist, aged sixty-five. The death of Mr. Holmes leaves but one of the pharmaceutical chemists (Mr. William Hayes) practising as such who were named in the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, as original members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, besides Professor J. Emerson Reynolds, F.R.S., and Mr. Henry Whitaker, M.R.C.S., Belfast. Mr. Holmes was an Englishman and in business as a chemist and druggist in Upper Baggot Street, Dublin, in the early 'seventies, when the United Society of Chemists and Druggists of Ireland was struggling to get such powers for itself as the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain had but recently secured. Sir E. M. Hodgson was the President of the Society, and Mr. William Hayes Secretary. The Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland had in 1870 proposed to establish by statute a Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, but nothing came of this until, in March 1873, Mr. Holmes, at a meeting of the United Society, proposed that a deputation representing the Society should seek an interview with the Governors of Apothecaries' Hall. This was arranged, and as a result of the interview a deputation representing the Hall and the Society was received by the Chief Secretary (the Marquis of Hartington), on January 15, 1874, with reference to a Pharmacy Act for Ireland. From this time Mr. Holmes took an active part in promoting the Act of 1875. In February of that year he was elected to the committee of the United Society, and was named in the draft Bill as one of the first Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. Holmes apparently foresaw the trouble that would arise from having only one grade of chemist in Ireland—viz., the dispensing or pharmaceutical chemist—for at the Council-meeting in October 1875 he proposed that there should be a recognised lower grade of chemist and druggist, but this proposal was defeated in the following month. Mr. Holmes remained on the Council until 1882. Since then he had taken comparatively little part in the Society's affairs, and had ceased to be a subscribing member, but he occasionally appeared at the annual meetings and asserted his right to participate in the proceedings as a member of the Society named in the Act. His death was due to heart-failure after a short illness.

LAMBERT.—At Arlington, Southgate, Mr. Edward John Lambert, founder of the firm of Lambert, Son & Watkins, surgical-instrument makers, Dalston, aged fifty-two.

MORRIS.—At St. George's Hospital, London, S.W., on October 23, Mr. David Thomas Morris, chemist and druggist, aged thirty-eight.

PFIZER.—Mr. Charles Pfizer, head of the chemical firm Charles Pfizer & Co., Maiden Lane, New York, died on October 19, aged eighty-two.

WALSH.—The death occurred last week at his residence, 3 Brooklyn Terrace, South Circular Road, Dublin, of Dr. Thomas Shirley Walsh, L.P.S.I., brother of the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, aged thirty-seven. Dr. Walsh occupied an important position in the dispensing department of Messrs. Guinness, Son & Co.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

A CHARACTERISTIC London November day found all the councillors in their places at Bloomsbury on Wednesday. A woman chemist in business before the passing of the 1868 Act had her name added to the register—a somewhat unusual occurrence nowadays. A donation to the Benevolent Fund from the Hull Chemists' Association was explained as being the return of a grant made by the Society in 1875 towards the defence of a chemist prosecuted by the Excise for selling tincture of rhubarb without a spirit-licence. The case was dropped, and the money was not used, local subscriptions being sufficient. The Butt legacy of 1,500*l.* to the Benevolent Fund has been invested in one sum. Grants amounting to 124*l.* were made from the fund, and it was decided to hold the decennial dinner in May, 1907. Examiners were appointed, the new appointments for England and Wales being Professor H. R. Le Sueur, Professor R. W. Phillips, and Mr. W. F. J. Shephard (Chester); for Scotland Dr. Leonard Dobbin is the only new examiner on the Board. The Major examination is only to be held in April and July in future, with the exception that in 1907 the January examination will take place as usual. Mr. Woottton introduced a motion asking the Council to reconsider their attitude towards the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill. The grounds upon which he based his arguments were that the Bill undermines the poison regulations, which have worked well and for the benefit of the community for forty years, and that it legalises for all time the absurdity of pharmacy qualification through the Companies Act. Dr. Symes seconded, but did not support. The other speakers—Messrs. Carteighe, Young, Campkin, Newsholme, Harrison, Hills and Gifford—directed their efforts to defending the right-about-face action of the Council on the grounds of expediency, and that it was done on the advice of Messrs. Idris and Winfrey. Mr. Woottton stood alone for reconsideration when the motion was put from the chair. Dr. Symes and the President did not vote.

At the meeting on November 7 there were present Mr. R. A. Robinson (President), Mr. J. R. Young (Vice-President), Mr. Walter Hills (Treasurer), and Messrs. C. B. Allen, S. R. Atkins, A. S. Campkin, M. Carteighe, W. G. Cross, W. L. Currie, W. H. Gibson, R. L. Gifford, A. Hagon, J. F. Harrington, J. Harrison, A. E. Hobbs, G. T. W. Newsholme, C. J. Park, A. Southall, D. Storar, C. Symes, and A. C. Woottton.

ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS.

At 11.15 the PRESIDENT called for order, and, the minutes of the previous meeting having been taken as read, an unstated number of members and student-associates were elected. Three persons were restored to their former positions in the Society. Four chemists had their names replaced on the register, and Mary Ellen Williams' name was placed on the register of chemists and druggists as having been in business before the passing of the Pharmacy Act, 1868.

FINANCE.

Mr. HARRINGTON moved the adoption of the report of the Finance Committee, which showed the following items. Receipts during the month :

Penalties and costs	...	...	...	£73	8	3
School-fees	...	...	...	933	17	9
Subscriptions	...	...	...	55	15	0
"Pharmaceutical Journal"	...	...	...	667	12	0
Rent and ground-rents	...	...	...	91	10	9
Registration and restoration fees	...	...	...	195	6	0
				£2,017	7	9

Part of this sum was utilised to make up the amount ordered for payment by the Council next month, leaving an available balance of 1,552*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*, from which the following payments were ordered to be made :

On behalf of the "Journal"	...	...	£826	2	7
Sundries	...	...	17	12	6
House	...	...	287	17	11
Stationery, etc.	...	...	36	9	5
Current expenses	...	...	350	0	0
Salaries, etc.	...	...	272	18	4
School and examinations	...	...	313	13	8
Law-charges	...	...	25	17	6
Library	...	...	4	12	11
			£2,135	4	10

The Benevolent Fund account showed the following balances :

Current account	...	...	...	£1,063	12	6
Donation account	...	...	...	124	19	6
Orphan Fund	...	...	...	69	19	10

Mr. Harrington, in moving the adoption of the report, referred to donations of 40*l.* and 10*l.* to the Benevolent Fund (Donation and Orphan Funds) from the Hull Chemists' Association. It appears that in 1875 the Excise decided to prosecute a Hull chemist for selling tincture of rhubarb without a spirit-licence. A defence fund was raised, to which the Pharmaceutical Society contributed twenty guineas. The Excise dropped the prosecution, and it was found that the local subscriptions were sufficient to pay the expenses the defendant had been put to. It was thought wise to retain the 21*l.* in case the Excise raised the question again. The money was invested, and has since grown with interest to 50*l.*, which has now been sent to the Benevolent Fund. A letter from Mr. C. B. Bell, of Hull, recited these facts, and expressed the gratitude of the local chemists to the Council for their liberality. Mr. Harrington also reported that the Butt legacy of 1,500*l.* (1,000*l.* to the Benevolent Fund and 500*l.* to the Orphan Fund) had been invested in one sum. The donations also included fifteen guineas from the committee of the Chemists' Ball, 1*l.* the proceeds of a smoking-concert held by the Chemists' Assistants' Association, and 10*s.* 6*d.* from the Cambridge Pharmaceutical Association.

The report was adopted, and in a separate resolution the Treasurer was authorised to pay from the Orphan Fund the sum of 30*l.*, a year's payment for the orphan Lowther in the London Orphan Asylum.

BENEVOLENT FUND.

The report of the Benevolent Fund Committee was taken in committee, after which

Mr. ATKINS, in moving the adoption of the report, said that ten cases were considered by the committee, and grants amounting to 124*l.* made in eight cases—an average of 15*l.* 10*s.* Mr. Atkins called attention to the progress that has been made in levelling-up the amounts granted, so that now it can be said that the fund affords adequate assistance to all deserving cases that come before the committee. The committee decided to hold the decennial dinner on Tuesday, May 14, 1907, in the King's Hall, Holborn Restaurant. On the suggestion of the Peterborough Association it was resolved to invite the divisional secretaries to become stewards, and to furnish them with cards and names of local chemists for collecting in the district; the liability of each steward to be limited to one dinner-ticket. Mr. Atkins added that the dinner held ten years ago was a grand success, the amount collected being very large, and he hoped that the dinner next year would be none the less successful.

The report was adopted.

L., M., S., & H. COMMITTEE.

The report of the Library, Museum, School, and House Committee was next presented. It contained approval of a bill from Messrs. Parkinson & Son for 114*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* Mr. Gilling has been appointed a junior demonstrator in chemistry, in place of Mr. Wright, who has resigned. Mr.

Gilling's work as Redwood scholar has been deferred till April. A non-pharmaceutical student has been allowed to enter the school for practical chemistry at a special fee. A report from the Society's surveyor in reference to the Shortlands property was received, and instructions given thereon. The Secretary was empowered to get 900 Calendars and 1,800 Registers printed for 1907.

The TREASURER, in moving the adoption of the report, said the committee had a long meeting and went into much detail, but there was no business involving any question of principle. Messrs. Parkinson's bill covered certain structural repairs and the quarterly cleaning.

The report was adopted.

DIPLOMAS

as pharmaceutical chemists were granted to Mr. A. Mason, Mr. Frank Nash, and Mr. G. R. Wadsworth, who recently passed the Major examination.

REPORT ON EXAMINATIONS.

The report on the October examinations showed that in London six Majors were examined and three passed, while of 150 Minor candidates 57 passed. In Scotland one Major candidate was examined and failed, 58 Minor candidates were examined and 18 passed, and one Modified candidate was examined and passed. Certificates by approved examining bodies were received from 85 persons desirous of registration as apprentices or students.

The PRESIDENT said the report was no better and no worse than previous ones, but it would be noticed that fewer candidates were coming up for examination. On the last-named matter there were differences of opinion as to whether that is an advantage or otherwise.

APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINERS.

The sub-committee of the General Purposes Committee recommended that Professor H. R. Le Sueur, Professor R. W. Phillips, and Mr. W. F. J. Shephard be appointed examiners in place of Messrs. Harvey-Gibson, Jackson, and Stamp, whose terms of office have expired. For Scotland the appointments made by the North British Branch (*C. & D.*, November 3, p. 695) were confirmed, Dr. Leonard Dobbin being the only new examiner.

THE MAJOR EXAMINATION.

The report of the General Purposes Committee also recommended that the Major examinations be held only twice a year, in April and July; but in 1907 the January examination will be held, so as not to cause any possible inconvenience. Messrs. Currie, Dott and Storrar were appointed a small committee to watch the course of negotiations between Principal Laurie and the Carnegie Trust in reference to the establishment of a course for pharmacy students in connection with the Heriot-Watt College. The list of divisional secretaries not being complete the making of the appointments was postponed till next month.

The VICE-PRESIDENT moved the adoption of the report, and said no difficulty had been found in coming to a conclusion that twice a year was often enough for holding the Major examination.

The PRESIDENT said the Society were very fortunate in getting such good men to serve as examiners, and that the sub-committee had had much benefit from Mr. Carteighe's long experience. He regarded it as a waste of power to have to get ready the whole establishment and staff of examiners for one Major candidate. The question of the qualifying examination did not arise, but it was felt that for the honours examination twice a year is ample.

The report was adopted, and the resolutions appointing the examiners and fixing the dates of the examinations passed.

Mr. CARTEIGHE, to prevent any confusion to candidates, pointed out that the Council had resolved to hold the Major examinations at two periods only, these being at the end of a self-imposed curriculum which all candidates seem to follow. The change would be for the benefit of the Major candidates, as it would prevent too great hurry in attending a very stiff examination. It is better to take sufficient time, so as not to fail, as failure in the Major is even more discouraging than in the case of the Minor. The best qualification for the practice of pharmacy, he said, is not only to pass the Major, but to pass it suf-

ficiently well to feel confidence in striking out in any direction that afterwards offers itself.

Dr. SYMES said he had some misgivings as to whether it was not a hardship to require a student who had passed the July Minor to wait nine months before allowing him to go in for the Major. The Society might lose a few men who may not think it worth while waiting for nine months.

The PRESIDENT: That includes two vacations.

Dr. SYMES, continuing, said that many men do the Minor in a minimum of time, and take a pride in reaching such a stage in their studies that they are nearly ready to pass the Major. The balance of opinion is, however, in favour of the change and that no such hardship will occur.

Mr. CAMPKIN said the curriculum at Cambridge extends over three years, but that period includes vacations which amount to six months each year. That standard could not be applied to pharmacy, where the students belong to a class that has, as a rule, limited means. He knew of a case of a man who was so thoroughly prepared for the Minor that he could pass the Major in the least possible time. To a man of slender resources nine months might be too long to wait.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said the best answer to the objections was that candidates do not, as the statistics show, come up in October and January.

Mr. CAMPKIN: But I quoted one case.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: Of a man of phenomenal capacity.

Mr. CAMPKIN: No, not at all.

Mr. CARTEIGHE said it would always be possible to fit in a candidate's studies so that he could go on for the Major in the shortest time. Many years ago he (the speaker) astonished the Council by proposing that candidates for the Major should come to London the night before the examination. It was thought the expense on the candidates would be too great. The plan was carried out, and nobody was more grateful for the change than the candidates, who previously often failed from physical exhaustion brought on by long railway journeys on the morning of the examination.

Mr. ALLEN, as superintendent of the written examinations, thought the change desirable in the interests of the candidates. It was not a sudden change, as it had been considered for a long time, and both Boards of Examiners acquiesced in its desirability. One often heard Minor candidates speak of having "a shot" at the examination, but one never heard the Major examination spoken of in the same light bantering way. It is a very searching examination, which requires an extremely large amount of tuition. The change would inflict no hardship on the brilliant man, who would fit his work in so as to take the Major course to suit his convenience.

The TREASURER said one note had not been struck—that, after all, this is a movement which none of them desired to see. Many had longed for years to see 30 to 50 per cent. of Minor men pass the Major, whereas there are less than 10 per cent. As business men the Council must face the matter, and figures showed which two examinations are best to retain. The Minor man who merely gets through his examination and has no ambition to become a pharmaceutical chemist need not be considered. There might be hardship here and there, but the matter should be looked at from a wide point of view.

Mr. ATKINS supported the change because it was the view of both Boards of Examiners. He thought the Council were also entitled to consider the financial aspect of the matter, and it seems absurd to set the machinery in motion for one candidate. It is not right to continue such a state of things.

THE POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL.

Mr. WOOTTON proposed a motion of which he had given notice, viz.:

That the Council be asked to reconsider their attitude towards the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill.

He said he raised the question with some confidence, as he was conscious that he was a good deal out of line with the Council on the subject of pharmaceutical legislation. He was sorry there was this difference, as he had taken a special interest in the subject and did not like to be isolated in the matter. He did not feel that he could blame himself for his isolation, as he was standing where the Council

stood twelve months ago, when the Council agreed that the Pharmacy Bill which they had drafted was a fair representation of their claims and aspirations. He remembered the President referring to it as "the irreducible minimum."

The PRESIDENT : Times change. (Laughter.)

Mr. WOOTTON : Yes, and it is wise to change with them. I suppose it is only my own stupid conservatism that leaves me here. (Laughter.) Continuing, Mr. Wootton said he knew it was not a sign of intelligence never to forget and never to learn anything, but he had tried to find out the reason that has induced the Council to turn round, at a time when pharmacy never stood better in the House of Commons, to abandon one attitude and adopt another almost in opposition. He remembered that discussions had been held among the trade to rent a seat in the House of Commons, as chemists had no one to speak for them. At the general election two gentlemen were elected from their ranks who soon showed that they were eager and willing to help pharmacy loyally and generously. It was also reported that 330 members of the new House of Commons had expressed themselves in favour of the Pharmacy Bill : perhaps absolute reliance could not be placed on them, but the Council were led to believe that on pharmacy questions they might hope for a majority. It was hoped that when the expected Government Bill was introduced the two Bills would be sent to a Select Committee. What happened? When the Government Bill was introduced, the Council, without discussion or protest, abandoned their Bill and adopted that of the Government. He was not at the Council-meeting at the time this took place or he should have protested, unless the arguments had been such as to convince him. The Government Bill is about as bad from the chemist's point of view as it could be, though some features, he added, are of use. The Council have agreed to support the Bill subject to a certain reservation. The two main principles of the Bill are such as really destroy the statutory position that the Society and trade have attained to. One of these undermines the poison regulations which have existed and worked successfully and to the benefit of the community for forty years. It is proposed to saw off some of the most dangerous poisons and allow them to be sold by unregistered persons. The effect would be to make the administration of the rest of the poison schedule a farce. He would ask what sort of attitude the Chairman of the Law Committee would adopt when asked to prosecute some poor person for selling a bottle of Winslow's Syrup while next door arsenic and nicotine are being sold in sufficient quantity to poison a whole parish. Another principle that Bill proposes to legalise for all time is, he said, the absurdity of qualification in pharmacy through the Companies Act. To show what a serious matter this is for the whole trade he recalled the figures which Mr. Thomas Barclay put before the Conference at Birmingham. Mr. Barclay showed that whereas the population of Birmingham had in twenty years increased by 240,000, the number of qualified chemists in business had diminished from 188 to 148. The same thing exists in London and other large towns. It is not that the trade in drugs is decreasing : the importations of drugs and medicines (the only reliable guide) are greater, and the business of the wholesale druggist has increased with the population : but it is because the trade is drifting to unqualified persons—drapers and other traders who open a drug-department. The Pharmaceutical Society cannot be an uninterested spectator of such a change. How can the Society support a Bill which endorses such a system? Surely they need not assist in legally establishing such a system. The answer given him would doubtless be "It is true that we as well as you would like something different, but as men of the world we know we cannot fight the Government." It is, however, agreed, said Mr. Wootton, that if anything like an organised opposition is shown in the House of Commons in this autumn Session, there can be no possibility of passing the Bill. Now, however, if any member of Parliament asks what the Pharmaceutical Society is doing in the matter, he is told that the Society is supporting the Bill subject to some trifling alteration being made. If there is no more opposition than that, the Bill will go through. As to the reservation of the title he perfectly agreed with it—it is most legitimate and de-

sirable; but at the most it is not of substantial but of sentimental value. The title "chemist and druggist" is not desired by the great majority of the companies : only one insists on it. The companies can, will, and do use other titles which will be just as injurious to chemists. He was thankful that these efforts to reserve the title are being made, and hoped they would be successful, but if the Bill pass its effect would be contrary to the spirit and action of those who had gone before them in the Council, and would not be appreciated by those who come after. (Hear, hear.)

The PRESIDENT asked if anyone seconded the motion, and Mr. CARTEIGHE said he would second it although he could not support the motion.

The PRESIDENT said he could not accept Mr. Carteighe as seconder on those conditions. Mr. GIFFORD then offered to second the motion, but as he added that he disapproved of the motion, he too was not accepted. Dr. SYMES then seconded the motion, adding that he reserved any remarks.

Mr. CARTEIGHE said Mr. Wootton had been very fair in his statement of facts, but he would point out that the charge of modification or alteration of policy is best met as men of business by the consideration of things in front of them. It is all very well to propose resolutions and affirm principles, but it is quite different when these have to be carried out in the House of Commons. When the Council decided on the change in policy they had before them the result of interviews with the Privy Council, and came to the conclusion that there was a reasonable prospect of making progress in pharmacy legislation. He did not refer to poison regulation, as he admitted that the Government proposals are retrograde. (Mr. WOOTTON : Hear, hear.) The Government of the day does not always consider pharmacy of such importance as to make it a party measure and so get an amicable arrangement for referring two Bills to a Select Committee. The result of the interviews with the Privy Council having been brought before the Council, it was conceived to be politic to support the Government measure. He had yet to be told that the majority of the House of Commons is in favour of the principles of the Society's Bill. When one gets near those who promised their support it is found that they only support one or two matters in the Bill. The Council are naturally anxious to get the assistance of the Government, and to lead the Department that has charge of these matters, rather than to be snubbed by them. When Mr. Wootton talked of the difficulty of administering the Poisons Act when tons of poison are being sold next door to a place where Winslow's syrup is vended, he must remember that the Council are face to face with a Department of State which, without any real cause, had determined that restrictions should only be placed on medicinal poisons. Although the Committee of 1865 decided to restrict the sale of poisons, the intention was not to apply restraint to the sale of technical poisons. The Privy Council say it is unreasonable on the part of chemists to claim the sole right to sell these things. The Council naturally dissent from that view, but on the other hand they have the fact that the sale and manufacture of poisons affect large and important industries. The attitude of the public is to think more of the loss of a pig or a horse than of a human life. It takes years to get people to understand that security should be obtained by some form of monopoly conferred on chemists. The Council cannot fail to support the measure, especially in face of the advice of two M.P.s given in that House to come if possible to terms with the Government. The whole of the Council do not know the labours of the President. He admitted that the President had not made as good terms as he (Mr. Carteighe) would have liked, but betterment may be tried for in the House of Commons. The position is that the Council do not know under what particular conditions the Government will introduce their Bill into the House of Commons ; the Council do not even know if the Government will agree to the amendments suggested by the Council. While grateful to Mr. Wootton for the fillip he had given, he did not think the Council could do anything more than try to extract the best terms possible. The Council go with a free hand, and if they cannot persuade the Privy Council that chemists are as strong as they think they are, amendments can be carried in the

House of Commons. Mr. Wootton was quite right in his intention that the best qualification is that of the person who hands over the poison, but chemists have to consider how that affects the community. There was a Committee extracted from the Government of the day which considered the matter, and they concluded that sufficient facilities did not exist. There is the Department of Agriculture pressing the Government to take a certain number of poisons from the ken of the Council, and chemists are surrounded by hosts of general dealers, herbalists, and others anxious to take the sale of poisons away from them. It is a question of judgment, and as in business one has sometimes to shut one's eyes to certain methods of business, when men work not with kid gloves but with black and smirchy fingers, so it is difficult not to be more or less touched by the demands of the class that are pressing change on the community. He hoped the Council will support the President and give him sufficient rope to support or oppose measures as he sees fit. He knew that no disloyalty was intended by Mr. Wootton, but the President cannot help but feel that it would not be wise to reject the advice of two M.P.s who are leading in this matter.

The VICE-PRESIDENT protested against the suggestion that the matter had not been thoroughly considered. Their two monitors had been the Council's advisers on the matter. While he could not but admire the pertinacity and sincerity of Mr. Wootton, he ought certainly to take the opportunity of reconsidering his own position when he found himself alone in an opinion.

Mr. CAMPKIN said that some members of Council had a mandate to support the Pharmacy Bill prepared by the Council, but all things may be lawful that are expedient, and they are governed by that in the Council. Although the attitude of the Council must change, they are not necessarily guilty of inconsistency. The Council have been unfortunate in not being able to make an impression on the Legislature. If the Government Bill had been introduced in the House of Commons, they would have known better how the case stood. The House of Commons consists of business men who would have better understood the position. He thought Mr. Wootton should have waited, although it is impossible to contradict many of the circumstances he had outlined. Whatever the result of the passing of the Bill in the House of Commons, the Council will still take every opportunity of getting amendments, of presenting and re-presenting the Pharmacy Bill till they get the effect desired.

Dr. SYMES could not think why Mr. Carteighe had not seconded the motion, as he practically endorsed all that Mr. Wootton said. A few years ago it was thought that if chemists got men in the House of Commons they could get a Bill through supporting the chemists' views. Now there are two men in the House who are thoroughly cognisant of chemists' wants. The Council had made up their mind to oppose the Government Bill, but these two members told them that it was astonishing how few members of Parliament supported the Pharmacy Bill on vital points. The most that can be done is to get a fair compromise, and at least it will be acknowledged that the Council have been reasonable in their demands. It is a good thing that Mr. Wootton had called attention to certain principles which the Council stand by.

Mr. NEWSHOLME said it was unfortunate that the question had been raised now, as members of Parliament will conclude that the Council's demands are not reasonable. If the Council waver now, what is going to happen? All the work will have to be done over again.

Mr. HARRISON thought Mr. Wootton should have waited till the end of the Session, when it would be a proper time to consider whether the Council should proceed on the same lines. The work has not been wasted, as members of Parliament will have been instructed in the reasonableness of the claims of chemists. Mr. Wootton took up a perfectly logical position, but some of them who have been on the Council longer know that the permanent officials of the Privy Council have for years desired some modification of the Pharmacy Act. Mr. Carteighe, with a supreme knowledge of the subject, comes forward with the claim that it is expedient. This is a degenerate age: we are not living in an ideal age, and are not justified in expecting

ideal legislation. It is the Council's duty, as custodians of the Pharmacy Act, to point out the ideal, and for the Government to determine what is practical, with which the Council must fall into line if they can.

The TREASURER was not sorry that Mr. Wootton had raised the question if only from the personal one of showing his conservatism. The longer he (the speaker) lived the more it was forced upon him that the world is not ruled by logic. Mr. Wootton had charmed wisely and expressed the very views they all had in their hearts. The Poison Committee had been mentioned, in connection with which he (Mr. Hills) wrote a minority report, but had be any indication of support outside the ranks of chemists? If the Government choose to bring in a Bill to extend the sale of poisons, the Council cannot stop them. Mr. Barclay's remarks about the number of chemists in Birmingham may be true, but they apply equally to all places. He had noticed with great sorrow the gradual elimination of the individual trader, who is so useful to his fellow-men. This is not, however, confined to chemists: they have the same thing in the book-trade. Although he was a member of the "Times" Book Club he saw the danger of doing away with the man who is a bit of an expert in books. It is the same system of crushing out individual traders that is going on everywhere. Everyone round that table sympathised with chemists who felt the stress of circumstances.

Mr. GIFFORD said the case became entirely different when the Government offered a compact. This was in effect that if chemists would give way on the trading aspect, the Government would come to their position on the professional or titles side of the question. He was not quite satisfied that the Council are pushing the matter to the degree they might.

Mr. WOOTTON said it had been intimated that he was disrespectful to the President in bringing up this matter. He admired the efforts of the President, although he did not agree with them, and he did not suppose that the President looked upon his remarks as implying disrespect. (The PRESIDENT: Certainly not.) He understood the attitude of the Council less than ever after the debate that had taken place, as all seemed to agree that it was necessary to defend the position that had been taken up. Would Mr. Hills change his views if he had another minority report to sign? Mr. Carteighe seemed to hold that they are to abandon their views on the poison question because the House of Commons is against them. Surely the Council ought to stick to what they believe. What benefit will be gained by abandoning their views? If the Council oppose the Bill, they would have a chance of negotiation; but if they acquiesce, they have no chance of getting modifications.

The PRESIDENT then put the motion, but only Mr. Wootton voted for it. On the negative being put, eighteen voted against it, the President and Dr. Symes not recording their votes.

OTHER BUSINESS.

This was summarised on the agenda as follows:

The State of New York Education Department forwarded a handbook and syllabus of academic subjects for the information of the Council.

The Chemists' Assistants' Association asked permission to hold a meeting in the Society's lecture-theatre on December 13. [This was granted.]

The Association of Women Pharmacists thanked the Council for the use of the lecture-theatre on the occasion of the last meeting of the Association. [Mr. Hills added that he had been asked to convey the thanks of the Association.]

The Colonial Office intimated that the Maltese Ordinance of 1906, relating to medicine and pharmacy, had not been vetoed by the British Government, and that the observations of the Pharmaceutical Society in regard to the Ordinance had been forwarded to the Administrator of Malta, whose reply was enclosed.

The Peterborough and District Chemists' Association conveyed a resolution urging the desirability of placing diachylon on the schedule of poisons. [This was referred to the Law Committee.]

This ended the public business.

"I AM delighted to get my old friend back—the C. & D.," writes a Notts chemist (202/68).

Shopfitting and Sundries.

(By OUR PERIPATETIC ATTACHÉ.)

I HAD often wondered how British shopfitters managed to fit up shops in Woolloomooloo, the Fiji Islands, and other almost inaccessible places at the ends of the earth in a manner so satisfactory to the person fitted. This matter was brought to a climax the other day, when I was handed a cutting from a Transvaal paper, in which the appointments of a newly erected pharmacy were highly extolled, which was not surprising when I read that they were supplied by Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons, "the world-renowned London firm of wholesale chemists." Thereupon I resolved to be burdened no longer with perplexity; I would beard the genial Mr. Leng, of Maw's export department, in his den, and find out all about it. This I did, and Mr. Leng snatched a few moments from his busy day to explain.

"It is quite simple," he said, "our clients in South Africa, Timbuctoo, or elsewhere send us a ground plan of the shop. We make suggestions by next mail as to where a certain case should be placed, the dispensing-counter here, the desk there, and so on. We advise as to the character of the fittings and quote a price f.o.b. London."

"But do you send a man out with them?"

"Oh, dear, no!—no necessity for that at all. The fittings are all made so that they may easily be put together by a local tradesman, and they are so carefully packed that we seldom—I might almost say never—have a complaint of breakage."

It was obvious even to my somewhat obfuscated intellect that the maximum of care must be exercised in packing. Not only so in the case of the heavier fittings, but imagination pales before the jostling which delicate glass carboys, for instance, must get in a journey of about four thousand miles by sea and rail. The shop under consideration, the interior of which is illustrated herewith, was recently rebuilt by



Mr. Walker Pole, chemist, at the junction of De Korte and De Beer Streets, Braamfontein. It is said to be one of the airiest and best-appointed pharmacies in the Transvaal. The fittings are in fumed oak, shell-polished, with plate glass. The desk is very pretty with bronzed-brass rails and embossed plate-glass screen. The dispensing-screen has carved pedestals with a double sponge-case below the bevelled plate-glass mirror. There are a lettered tablet in the centre and mirrored backs throughout, and movable plate-glass shelves in the case. The back is fitted with a poison-cupboard. Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons supplied carboys, clock, and everything, even to the paper-rack. It is an eloquent testimonial to the care and good workmanship, as well as to the quality of the fittings, to say that Mr. Pole expressed his entire satisfaction when he sent the photograph which, through the courtesy of Messrs. Maw, we reproduce. The idea of getting Maw's fittings was impressed upon Mr. Pole by the fact that a neighbouring chemist, Mr. Fred Ingram, also of Braamfontein, had recently had his shop refitted by the world-known Aldersgate Street firm.

There were no traces of undue agitation at the works of the

VINOLIA CO., LTD.,

in Malden Crescent, N.W., the other day when I looked in. The harrowing details of the blighting effect of the

"Soap Trust" on the sale of Vinolia products and on the poor employés, as set forth in a sensational half-penny morning paper,

had prepared me for the worst. But I found everyone, from manager to porter,

placid and in his place. Business was going on as briskly as usual, and my topical inquiries

were answered with a smile.

The only change in the conduct of the business is that Dr. Burrows,

the managing director, has

retired. The business

is being carried on just

as usual, and it will be

so for some time at least.

There will doubtless be developments,

particularly on the export side, but there is little likelihood of the sale of Vinolia goods to the public being diverted from their proper channel—the shop of the chemist. Thus appeared I inspected the new Christmas perfume-caskets, which are as gorgeous as in former years.

The handsomest is a fancy-shaped case covered with white satin, the top of the lid being hand-painted in floral designs.

It contains two cut-glass bottles of perfume and a small tablet of Vestal Vinolia soap, the price being 10s. per dozen, subject to usual discounts.

The caskets of silk brocade lined with white satin are likewise very choice.

They are issued in three sizes, containing one, two, and

three bottles of perfume respectively. There are leatherette caskets with plush edges and gilt corners, bell-shaped

caskets of various sizes, harp-shaped modifications, ivy-

leaf designs, others of the embossed-medallion variety, and

a series with celluloid designs on the lid and a suspicion of pale-green, all looking very elegant. Imitation metallic boxes with embossed designs in colours of birds, fruits, or

flowers are new, and the imitation bronze and imitation gold are well represented. The illustration gives an idea

of one of this year's caskets, but chemists should write to

Malden Crescent for a copy of the new price-list of Vinolia

perfume-caskets and cut-glass bottles, where the latest

designs are shown in colours. They are reminded, likewise,

that Vinolia cream and Vinolia powders are excellent

for counteracting the reddening and chapping tendencies

of winter winds. Various additions have been made to

the "Superfine" toilet-soap series since my last visit, the

Peau d'Espagne, Violet, Olive-oil, and Wallflower soaps

being the most sought after.



Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the subjoined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.) will be esteemed.

203/41. Who makes or sells "Metamorphosa"?

204/18. Makers of papier mâché life-size figures for window-display.

203/38. Address of maker or agent for Lee's Liquid Lice-killer for poultry.

202/63. Makers or agents for Professor Coll's Miraculous Liniment, a veterinary preparation.

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

Lord Cranbrook's Scribble

of nearly forty years ago is almost certainly hopelessly lost. If not, the Historic Bit of Paper, framed and hung in the Pharmaceutical Society's Museum, would form a most interesting relic. Incidentally it shows how important to Ministers are the officers who serve under them and keep them free from the consequences of their native blunders. "No others [than chemists and druggists as defined] to be allowed to sell drugs, etc." Probably Mr. Gathorne Hardy really thought the limitation of the sale of "drugs, etc., was what his Permanent Secretary had in mind; for it may be assumed that he was only repeating inaccurately the lesson with which he had been primed. His not very cordial form of words indicated, as the fact was, that a sort of bargain was being struck between the Government and the chemists, and that the Home Secretary so regarded it. His Government and a dozen preceding Governments had been bothered about this poison difficulty, which kept cropping up on the occasion of every prominent case of accidental or criminal poisoning, and it refused to settle itself until the chemists themselves came to the rescue. So it happened that the crude proposals first put forward by the United Society of Chemists and Druggists met with an unexpectedly cordial reception, and were ultimately hammered into legislative shape. But that was forty years ago, and the men who govern the Government have apparently grown

Tired of the Contract.

So far as can be judged from the outside there is no valid reason for this official inconstancy. Poisons are as dangerous now as they were forty years ago, and human fallibility is just about what it then was. Judges, coroners, doctors, and even legislators have repeatedly borne testimony to the national value of the statutory restrictions, but a few officials have taken the fancy that they would like to tinker them; hence the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill now before Parliament. Distrust of the well-tried poisons regulations is similarly reflected from the answer of the actual Home Secretary to the question suggesting that diachylon should be scheduled: "The Lord President is advised that to schedule diachylon as a poison would entail great inconvenience without attaining the object desired." It is not possible to treat that reply as due to merely honest ignorance. Diachylon in the lump (and as such it might appear in the schedule) is not really wanted for any legitimate purpose, and in no conceivable circumstances could inconvenience result from restriction of its sale under the conditions specified in the Act. Nor, on the other hand, can there be any reasonable doubt that such restrictions would attain the object desired. Ether in Ireland, and a number of the poisons put on the schedule in 1868, then often resorted to, now seldom heard of, are striking witnesses against Mr. Gladstone's confident assertion.

The £150 per annum

estimated by Mr. J. P. Gilmour as the average income of the chemists and druggists of this country is only of interest in proportion to the soundness of the data from which the inference is drawn. These are not given in the report, but I hope Mr. Gilmour will furnish them. I, for one, do not know of any returns which could help us to ascertain any reliable figures. The Income-tax Commissioners might be able to trace out how

many chemists pay income-tax, but they do not so classify returns. Nor would such details be conclusive. It is impossible to ascertain even how many people actually pay income tax. One man may pay his income-tax in three or four driblets—some in rents received (which his tenant has already paid for him), some from investments, some from one, two, or more businesses in which he may be interested. In his interesting work on "Riches and Poverty," published a year ago, Mr. Chiozza-Money, M.P., estimates the total income of the 43,000,000 inhabitants of the United Kingdom at 1,710 millions of pounds. Of this fully half (880,000,000, his figures show) is untaxed. It is earned by 38,000,000 persons, the earners, of course, representing in a large number of cases families. He finds that 245 millions of the remainder is shared by income-tax payers of 160*l.* to 700*l.* These represent 3,750,000 people. Persons with incomes of 700*l.* and their families number only 1*½* million, and pay tax on 585 millions, so that one-thirtieth of the population gets one-third of the income. Mr. Money places incomes under 160*l.* in the "poverty" classes; from 160*l.* to 700*l.* is labelled "comfort"; and above 700*l.* is called "riches." Nobody supposes we are rich; but are we not on the average even comfortable?

The Remedy is in our own Hands,

writes sanguine "Unity," and it is only because we are "so inert and so inane" that we do not seize the opportunity of self-protection which lies within our grasp. We should organise. That means subscribe to one more association. The President of the Glasgow Chemists' Association rubs in the same idea, but he is rather more definite, though, as he recommends three separate remedies, his advice tends towards confusion. First, he proposes that the State, which "has broken faith with chemists," should be brought to book; secondly, we must go boldly for the higher education of pharmacists; and, thirdly, we must resolve to sell nothing for less than 20 per cent. profit. On behalf of the inert and inane people I may submit to our progressive mentors that their advice is not helpful. Organisation, the State, and higher education make a brave show in speeches and letters, but how they are going to lead to a 20-per-cent minimum is the question we want to have answered. Mr. Gilmour knows very well that the State is made up of a number of constituent particles, including not only King Edward, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and Mr. Balfour, but also Mr. Alexander Cross, Mr. Keir-Hardie, Lord Crewe, and, more influential than any of these as regards our business, Mr. Almeric Fitzroy and Mr. Harrison at their desks in the Privy Council office. You cannot shame these constituent particles by telling them that their complicated conglomerate has broken faith with you, even though you could prove the charge. As for higher education, the trouble is, as was shown in the editorial comments on Mr. Gilmour's proposals, that we cannot make proper use of the education which we are already compelled to acquire.

Trusts or Combines

in the drug and chemical trade are not so infrequent as "Mercator" seems to suppose. Iodine and bismuth rings are among the fundamentals of our market, and the controllers of these elements are strong enough to prevent any undue cutting on the part of their direct customers. The iodine ring splits occasionally, but not for long; but the bismuthians are a wall of adamant. Mercury is in the hands of one powerful house, and the makers of mercurials have at least an understanding. So, I think, have the camphor-refiners. Brunner, Mond & Co. do not compete with the United Alkali Co., and the U.A.C. are similarly respectful towards B., M. & C. Cocaine and vanillin are both now, or at least have been quite lately, the subjects of agreements among makers. Raw drugs are not easily cornered, but there is no lack of willingness in Mincing Lane for two or three holders to associate themselves *contra mundum* when opportunity occurs; but Hamburg, Amsterdam, New York, or Marseilles is generally willing to sacrifice itself for the benefit of buyers in time to prevent too much injury being done. At the present moment, however, there is a pretty strong union in regard to cannabis indica, and attempts to corner cinchona and cascarilla are remembered.

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"SANITAS" PREPARATIONS.

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 "Bactox," "Creocide," "Okol," "Solidis," "Pinos,"
 "Kingzett's Patent Sulphur Fumigating Candles,"
 "Sulphugators," "Formic Sulphugators,"
 "Formic Lamps,"
 "Formic Fumigators," "Formic Aldehyde"
 (40 per cent. Solution, Tablets, and Powder),
 Kingzett's Patent Drain Testers, Sheep Dips, Weed Killer,
 "Sulphume," and "Burnet's Smoke Tests,"
 Patent Preserved Peroxide of Hydrogen,
 Carbolic Fluids, Powders, and Soaps,
 Eucalyptus Oil, and Permanganate of Potash.
 "Sanitas" Pamphlet and "How to Disinfect" Book sent free.

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No. 1 Finest Pure CRUSHED LINSEED	19/- $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.	Finest Pure STARCH POWDER	22/- $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.
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No. 1 Finest Pure FULLER'S EARTH (Light Colour)	15/- $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.	Finest Levigated "WHITE EARTH" (Toilet purposes)	18/- $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.
Finest Compound LIQUORICE POWDER	7/- & 10 lb.	Finest Pure TOILET OATMEAL, SPECIAL	32/- $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.
Finest Pure LIQUORICE JUICE	/10 lb.	Finest ARROWROOT	1/- lb.

2½ per cent. Discount if Cash with Order.

CARRIAGE PAID to Railway Stations within 200 miles of London (or allowance made for distances beyond) on a total weight of 112 lbs. and upwards of above articles. Smaller parcels delivered free on rail London at above prices.

JEWSBURY & BROWN'S MINERAL WATERS.

Ardwick Green, Manchester.

CAUTION.

It having come to the knowledge of the
Proprietors of
STEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS
that persons representing themselves to be
authorized travellers of the firm are offering
for sale spurious powders, Steedman & Co.
beg to caution the trade against buying
from such persons.

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person substituting imitations for

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Editorial Comments.

Three Vital Topics.

We hasten to congratulate the Pharmaceutical Council on its reception and treatment of Mr. A. C. Wootton's proposal that the Council should do its best to defeat the Government's intention of legalising the sale of poisons by unqualified persons, and otherwise playing havoc with the privileges

which since 1868 have been reserved to persons registered under the Pharmacy Act. Our congratulations are given because the Council's policy of inaction shows chemists exactly where they are, so that they can act for themselves without fear of imperilling any mysterious negotiations between the Council and the Government representatives. The negotiations, such as they are, have long since ended, and there was not the shadow of an indication that the Government would give way on any point in the Bill, except the title, and as regards that it ultimately succumbed—to the enemy. So we know exactly where we are. The Pharmaceutical Council will not face the changed conditions; the passage of the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill in its present form this Session is within the range of probability, and when it is reached no part of

the Bill will be attacked on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society except the title clause—the issue as to that being almost certain failure. We do not see that chemists have any alternative but to ask their members of Parliament to vote against the second reading of the Bill. We say so with the confidence that it is advice which some in the highest quarters would give if they could speak out, and it remains for the rank-and-file to make it effective.

* * * * *

The Privy Council's calm assurance that the title "chemist and druggist" is a mere trade-description as compared with that of "pharmaceutical chemist"

The Minor. has raised the choler of some persons. It is not a surprising assurance after Lord Crewe's acquiescence with the mutilation of his Bill by the chairman of the Army and Navy Stores and those who voted with him. The worst feature about it is that it is not without a modicum of basis. When the Act was passed in 1868 the Major qualification was continued because it was expected there would be demand for some dispensing-chemists with the higher qualification, and it was not thought that the Minor qualification provided would cover the range of professional subjects requisite to the practising pharmacist. Where the Privy Council seriously blunders is in forgetting that on several occasions since 1868 it has acquiesced in examination changes which have raised the educational status of chemists and druggists. The latter have submitted, have proved their competence, have been registered—all in accordance with Section 1 of the Act; and the Privy Council, instead of decrying their qualification, should be assisting in strengthening the penal section of the Act against the open violation by corporate bodies and unqualified individuals.

* * * * *

We have great respect for the Major qualification, and deplore as much as anybody that it has lost its attraction to the bulk of young men in pharmacy. Hundreds used to pass it every year, while in 1906

The Major. there have been only seventy-nine entries and but forty persons have secured the title "Pharmaceutical Chemist." The Pharmaceutical Council has tried various schemes to attract more to the examination, and now it throws up the sponge by deciding that the examination will be held only twice a year. This will probably kill it. The examination is a loss to the Society, and Major students are a loss to teachers. The explanation of the degeneration lies partly in the preceding paragraph; the Minor qualification is now a sufficient equipment for all retail pharmacists except a few, chiefly those who have an honourable desire to keep up a family tradition, or who wish to get the highest certificate obtainable. In the Society itself it no longer confers any privilege which is not also given to Minor men—even examinerships may be held by the latter. Another influence which will help to extinguish the Major qualification is the efforts of our Universities to establish a degree in pharmacy. Manchester already has one, Glasgow's arrangements are complete, and Edinburgh is considering the advisability of establishing a similar course of study for B.Sc.Pharm. In these the Major examination is ignored and the Minor recognised; which exactly suits present-day students, as they find that after they get the Major qualification its market-value is small compared with that of a university degree.

Japanese Peppermint.

FIGURES which have lately been published by a well-known Kobe export house show a considerable reduction in the

output of the Japanese peppermint-crop this year owing to a restriction of the area. Reports from other sources also tell of damage to the crop by floods and bad weather, especially to the third cutting of the Bingo crop, which, according to cable advices received from Japan in October, only amounted to 35,000 kin (55,000 lb.), or about 50 per cent. under the previous estimate. Up to September 20 this year's outturn, as compared with 1904 and 1905, has been considerably less, the figures being as follows :

		1904	1905	1906
Western district :		Kin	Kin	Kin
San Bic—1st cut	...	60,000	30,000	15,000
2nd cut	...	180,000	100,000	50,000
3rd cut	...	200,000	120,000	60,000
Eastern district :				
Uzen—1st cut...	...	20,000	12,000	4,000
2nd cut...	...	50,000	40,000	8,000
Northern district :				
Hokkaido ...	...	60,000	40,000	60,000
Total...	...	570,000	342,000	197,000

It will be noticed that 1904 was a bumper crop. This was due to the high prices prevailing in 1903, which increased the stock at the beginning of 1904 and made the total outturn for that year up to 570,000 kin. Prices in 1905 were considerably lower, as a result of the enormous 1904 crop, and the good export business left small stocks at the end of the season. Now that the 1906 output shows a decline it is argued that the prices of menthol and peppermint oil ought to improve; but as these articles are more than ever the object of speculation, it would be vain to prophesy what may happen. At the present time attempts are being made to depress the market, and little interest is being shown in either product. A circular which has been issued shows the average price of menthol and peppermint oil in Kobe monthly since 1903, the interesting point about the quotations being the extreme variations. Since 1903 there has been an almost continuous decline in menthol, which fact has made the article a very disappointing one to all concerned. In January 1903 the quotation in Kobe was yen 13.80 (1 yen = 2s.) per kin (1½ lb.), rising to yen 17.50 and declining to yen 3.80 in December. From January to July 1904 the price was steady at yen 10, but by December it had fallen to yen 4.50; in 1905 it opened at yen 4, declining to yen 3.80 in June (the lowest point) and closing at yen 4.50. This year the quotation has varied between yen 4.30 and yen 5.80, the latter being the price on September 20. Since 1902 the exports have been as follows :

	Menthol	Peppermint Oil	Total Value
	Kin	Kin	Yen
1902	54,332	59,240	629,000
1903	76,851	77,024	1,082,000
1904	144,148	174,769	1,650,000
1905	167,067	173,906	1,290,000
1906 (to July)	58,023	85,321	543,000

Transparent Soap.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question put to him in the House of Commons on Monday regarding the import-duty of 3d. per lb. on transparent soap, said :

The duty of 3d. per lb. is levied upon transparent soap in respect of the spirit used in its manufacture. I am consider-

ing how far this duty places transparent soap of foreign manufacture at a disadvantage compared with similar soap of home manufacture in view of the concessions recently granted in respect of alcohol used for industrial purposes.

This statement has a decidedly fiscal flavour; but there is more in it than appears on the surface, and the subject is worthy of comment. In Germany manufacturers of transparent soap have the privilege of using rectified spirit for the purpose, the denaturants employed being 1 kilo. of castor oil and 400 c.c. of soda solution per 100 litres of spirit. These denaturants do not, of course, depreciate the value of the soap-product in the slightest, and German transparent soaps were at one time imported free of duty, but in 1880 a General Order imposed the 3d. per lb. duty on those in which spirit is used. This has met to some extent the disparity in competition which our manufacturers had to meet in the home market, although presumably as a countervailing duty it compares with the price of duty-free spirit rather than with that of duty-paid spirit. In the manufacture of transparent soap with methylated spirit only about half the spirit is recovered, the rest being dissipated in drying.

Manufacturers justly complain that the impurities of the spirit as compared with the pure article that the Germans use put them at the further disadvantage of having to cover the odour of these impurities with expensive scents, and it is well known that Messrs. Pears use duty-paid rectified spirits to an enormous extent, their soap having been introduced at a time when the spirit-duty was low. The Industrial Alcohol Committee had these facts fully explained to them by witnesses, and Sir Henry Primrose, the Chairman, explained that the difficulty about giving soap-manufacturers the privileges of Section 8 of the Finance Act, 1902, had been the existence of the 3d. per lb. import-duty. This, we hope, is the point now being considered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but as he put it it seems that he has a tender regard for foreign manufacturers. Home manufacturers should have his first consideration, and the 3d. per lb. import-duty should not be removed until at least a year after the privileges of the Finance Act, 1902, as extended by this year's Revenue Act, are given to them, the method of manufacture justifying this delay. We hope this point will have the Chancellor's fullest consideration.

"Female Pills."

We understand that the Board of Inland Revenue has recently decided that the title "Female Pills" is a recommendation which involves liability to medicine stamp-duty. It is difficult to understand why, but we have the Board's letter before us, and there is no qualification of the plain statement in it. The title is so commonly used as a nondutiable one that we give the information as a warning to the trade. We may recall the fact that on January 20, 1904, Mr. E. C. Stoodley, on behalf of the Beard, informed a correspondent (26,209 S., 1903) that "they do not now regard the title 'Female Pills' as involving liability to stamp-duty." We would suggest that the matter should be reconsidered, as the title refers to no ailment, and since parts of the body do not involve liability, the generic term "female" should be in the same category, otherwise "children" and the like would fall into the dutiable class.

Paraffinum Molle.

The manufacturers of vaseline have issued "to the medical profession" from 42 Holborn Viaduct, E.C., a circular regarding paraffinum molle, vaseline, and the Pharmacopœia, which is as ill-advised as it is intemperate. The circular states that instead of using the title "vaseline" Pharmacopœia compilers adopted the phrase "paraf-

finum molle," with the result that a variety of soft paraffins have been introduced and

are sold as being the same things as "VASELINE," the majority of Chemists neither knowing nor seeming to care anything about the quality of them, and the result is a general confusion of ideas amongst Physicians, failure to benefit patients and possible danger to them.

This is one of the mildest statements in the circular, the whole of which, particularly the references to the Pharmacopœia authorities, are of so irritating a nature that we wonder if the writers of it ever intended it for distribution in Great Britain. We trust the publication of this note may lead to its withdrawal.

October Trade.

The feeling in most departments of business is that trade has decidedly improved, but money is scarce, and this chiefly because it is locked up in the increased volume of business. The Board of Trade returns for October give support to this view. The imports for the month were valued at 54,639,318 $\text{l}.$, or fully six millions more than in October 1905, while for the ten months the value has been 497,645,568 $\text{l}.$, or, roughly, about four millions a month more. Proportionately the export business is even better, the October output of British goods being valued at 33,234,331 $\text{l}.$ (four millions over October 1903), and the ten months' value is 311,288,576 $\text{l}.$, also four millions a month more; but including re-exports of foreign and colonial goods the value of the outward trade this year has been 381,353,568 $\text{l}.$, which is 46 millions more than January-October 1905. The trade in the chemical class of goods for the year and month stands thus :

	Imports in £	Exports in £
January-October ...	8,378,480	12,887,796
October ...	913,214	1,333,438

The increase in imports over last year is about a quarter of a million for the ten months, and in the exports three-quarters of a million. British-made medicines alone (exclusive of quinine) show 1,240,007 $\text{l}.$ in value for the period, compared with 1,093,031 $\text{l}.$ in 1904. This means good business for those who are trading in the ground covered by the C. & D.

"The Irreducible Minimum."

(APROPOS OF MR. WOOTTON'S PROTEST.)

(Some distance after Browning.)

Give me but the least excuse for shirking!

How—Why—

When—can the Bill ensure harmonious working,

Of Principles that move antagonist'adly?

Can it avert the danger that is lurking—

("Hush!" said the bold Eighteen,

And "Oh!" cried Urbanity, "Save our distresses

Kneel and be humbly respectful in mien,

Push not your Rights to excesses!"')

Are we wronged? Have we ne'er a claim for hearing?
What none?

Are we cowards? The Bill of the Sheep-dipper fearing,
From all but the Title we've run,

Retreating politely while Jesse is jeering!

("Hush!" bade the brave Eighteen,

And still cried Urbanity, deep in distresses,

"Unanimous but for this Wootton we'd been,

Reminding the world of our messes!"')

Optical Warning.

Our Paris correspondent gives a warning to French pharmacists against certain travellers in optical goods who are calling at *offices* and offering worthless articles to chemists inexperienced in such goods. The warning applies equally in this country, and it is somewhat surprising to us to hear of numbers of cases in which chemists have given large orders for optical goods to plausible-tongued travellers without either reckoning the cost or considering whether the goods are worth the prices asked. It is an ordinary business principle to know something of the value of goods

before investing money in large stocks. The Society of Chemist-Opticians which was founded some two years ago is doing a good work in various directions, particularly in giving advice to its members and associates on stocking optical goods. The wonder is how the Society can do so much on the small subscription it obtains from its adherents.

Pagenstecher's Ointment.

To the November number of the "Ophthalmoscope" Dr. W. Harrison Martindale has communicated a note on the preparation of yellow mercuric oxide ointment, the points dealt with being how to get the oxide in a state of impalpable powder and the most suitable basis for the ointment. It is well known, and has been mentioned in all editions of "Pharmaceutical Formulas," that Hofmann, the Wiesbaden apotheker who dispensed Dr. H. Pagenstecher's prescriptions, used freshly precipitated oxide for the ointment, but few have been able to get the remarkably fine powder that he did. It is now known that he worked in the dark with very dilute solutions of mercuric chloride and caustic soda, and dehydrated the moist precipitate by washing with alcohol, then with ether. Drying the moist precipitate in the air is one of the points to which Dr. Martindale addressed himself, and his results in respect to this and the selection of a basis are sufficiently shown in his "conclusion," as follows :

We recommend the yellow mercuric oxide to be freshly precipitated and converted into ointment without preliminary drying. This can be effected by taking the equivalent of mercuric chloride to start with. Supposing we wish to manufacture 10 lb. of the ointment of 10-per-cent. strength. Now, 214.68 parts of HgO are produced from 269.18 of $HgCl$, therefore $\frac{214.68}{269.18} = 1.254$ lb. of corrosive sublimate will produce 1 lb. of yellow mercuric oxide on precipitation, as directed, with sodium hydroxide. This is carefully washed and pressed in suitable linen free from "fluff," and finally in this moist condition is made up to 10 lb. with paraffinum molle. The amount of moisture in the precipitate is easily ascertained and is reducible, by pressing, to a very small amount. Weaker strengths can then be prepared from this 10-per-cent. bulk, as desired, by dilution with paraffinum molle. If kept exposed to light, yellow ointment may on long exposure turn dark on the surface. If desired, the ointment may be kept under water, or be placed into small collapsible tubes. We have examined the contents of such tubes two years after preparation, and find the same in good condition. The ointment is usually manufactured in strengths of yellow oxide as follows: 1.25, 2.5, 4, 5, 8, and 10 per cent.

The American "Attfield."

For the first time in our experience we received this week a letter from Dr. John Attfield not written by his own hand. The veteran chemist-preceptor is suffering from an attack of neuritis, hence the amanuensis' note that heralded the advent of the nineteenth edition of "Attfield" and the eighth American one. It is an old friend in a new guise—black-coated, not so stout as the John Bull "Attfield," but all there, with references to the new United States Pharmacopœia and recent progress in chemistry additional to what there is in the eighteenth (English) edition. In spite of the fact that modern methods of teaching chemistry eschew the application of the principles to particular industries, we agree with Dr. Attfield that medical and pharmaceutical students must add to study of the elementary principles of the science of chemistry consideration of those substances which particularly concern them. The purpose of education is to fit men for their callings, and in chemistry, so far as medical and pharmaceutical students are concerned, the educational system must give preference to knowledge of the materials which they will be called upon to control, rather than of the principles or classifications which embody these materials. This is what "Attfield" teaches, and we are not in the slightest disposed to controvert the method. In its American form the book is so much more attractive—Messrs. Lea Brothers & Co., of Philadelphia and New York, being the publishers—that it suggests the thought that the English edition might be produced in the same style. The work first appeared in 1867, and it still is good for medical and pharmaceutical students, no other textbook of chemistry being so well adapted to their wants as "Attfield." Dr. Leonard Dobbin is now associated with the author in keeping it up to date.

Chemical Society.

A MEETING was held at Burlington House on Thursday, November 1, when the chair was taken by Professor Meldola, who appears to have completely recovered from his recent serious indisposition. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting and the admission of new Fellows, the President called attention to the loss the Society had sustained by the death of its honorary foreign Fellow, Dr. Beilstein, whose monumental work on organic chemistry, which is now issued in monthly parts by the German Chemical Society, is as indispensable to the chemical investigator as is the British Pharmacopœia to the practising pharmacist in this country. There was a long list of papers, but only one was read—viz., that on

THE CORRELATION OF CHEMICAL AND CRYSTALLINE STRUCTURE AND THE NATURE OF VALENCY,

by Mr. W. Barlow, the well-known mathematician and physicist, and Professor W. J. Pope, of the Manchester School of Technology. The authors have observed that a very simple relation holds between the optical properties of the crystals of closely related substances, and in particular that when the optic axes of a crystal of an anhydrous substance are compared with those of the same substance in a hydrated form, it is generally found that the only change is an increase in one of them, which is longer in the case of the hydrated substance. This implies that the water of crystallisation is intercalated in a particular direction between the molecules of the substance composing the crystal. Extending this view, it can be shown that a similar relationship holds among the optic axes of crystals of substances composing a homologous series, and a particularly good instance of this is shown in the humite series of minerals. These facts have long been known, but until now no adequate explanation of them has been attempted. Messrs. Barlow and Pope have observed that the optical properties of a mass of closely packed spheres are similar to those of a crystal, and they have been led to assume that each atom in a crystal may be regarded as possessing a definite "sphere of influence" in which it predominates, and that in a crystal these "atomic spheres of influence" are closely packed together. Further, the relationships between different crystals require that "spheres of influence" of different volumes should be assigned to the various atoms; thus oxygen and sulphur are to be regarded as exerting "spheres of influence" twice as large as that of hydrogen, while nitrogen and carbon control spheres whose volumes are respectively three and four times as great. On comparing the relative volumes of the spheres occupied by hydrogen, sulphur, oxygen, nitrogen, and carbon, it will be seen that the ratios of the volumes of these spheres are the same as the ratios of the valencies of the atoms of these elements, so that this affords a physical explanation of valency. Several illustrations of the actual application of these views were given, and in order to assist Fellows in realising these ideas models representing the molecules of various substances were handed round. Benzene was represented as a slab composed of two layers of spheres in which small red balls, representing the hydrogen atoms, alternated with large black balls of four times the volume, representing the carbon atoms, and it was shown that all the properties, physical and chemical, of benzene are readily explicable by this representation of the hydrocarbon.

The paper gave rise to an interesting discussion in which many Fellows took part. Dr. Armstrong said that he had been in fairly constant contact with the authors while they had been engaged in the elaboration of their views, and that, in spite of his special opportunities, he had up to the present been unable to make up his mind whether the new views were to be regarded as epoch-making in chemistry or as rank nonsense. His subsequent remarks, however, left little doubt in the minds of the Fellows that he was inclined to the former view, and he took the opportunity of claiming some credit for the communication since it was under his influence that Professor Pope was taught crystallography at the Central Technical College.

Dr. Tutton, of the Board of Education, and Professor Miers, of Cambridge, who are well-known authorities on crystallography, also spoke, and stated that they accepted

the views put forward, and urged on the Fellows present the necessity of devoting more attention to crystallography.

Mr. E. C. C. Baly, who has recently elaborated a theory that the molecules of many substances (*e.g.*, benzene) are continually "wobbling" from one structure to another, unsuccessfully endeavoured to enlist Professor Pope's sympathy for this view by suggesting that liquid benzene might not have the same molecular structure as the crystals of this material; but Professor Pope was inclined to think that the structure characteristic of crystalline benzene must occur at any rate in "large patches" throughout the liquid hydrocarbon. The only difficulty in accepting the new views was put forward by Dr. Wynne, who pointed out that they gave no explanation of the fact that benzene must be represented by the formula C_6H_6 and not by C_5H_6 ; to which Professor Pope replied that this is a question of chemical affinity, and it is no part of their programme to explain chemical affinity in the present communication. In closing the discussion, the President remarked that Messrs. Barlow and Pope had given the Fellows so much to think about that it was hardly worth while to take other communications at that late hour (10.15 P.M.). The meeting was then adjourned.

Society of Chemical Industry.

LONDON SECTION.

THE first meeting of this section under the chairmanship of Mr. R. J. Friswell, F.I.C., F.C.S., was held at Burlington House on November 5, when Sir William Ramsay, K.C.B., delivered a lecture on "The Advantages of Investigating the Unlikely." The room was packed: indeed, many of those who had been at the Chemical Industry Club dinner could not get in, and altogether about fifty members had to go away without hearing the lecture. This was a high compliment to the lecturer, but it cannot be good business for the Section to arrange matters in such a way that so considerable a number of members should come and go feeling hurt that there was no place for them. At the club dinner Sir William Ramsay was the only guest, and all the chairs were occupied. Among those present connected with pharmacy and its allied branches were Mr. F. H. Carr, Mr. Henry Conyngham (Dublin), Mr. J. F. Fuerst, Mr. R. W. Greeff, Mr. Samuel Hall, Mr. Aubrey T. Hill, Mr. Chas. A. Hill, Mr. D. Lloyd Howard, Dr. H. A. D. Jowett, Mr. Hugo Lorenz, Mr. T. D. Morson, Mr. Gordon Salomon, Mr. T. Tyrer, Mr. J. C. Umney, Mr. Ainslie Walker, and Mr. Edmund White (White & Sons). The only toasts were those of "The King" and "The Guest." At the meeting Dr. F. B. Power and Mr. E. T. Brewis were among those who were fortunate in getting seats.

Mr. Friswell opened the proceedings by announcing that Dr. Julius Lewkowitsch had been elected Vice-Chairman of the Section, and he then made an appeal to the members to endeavour to increase the membership of the Section. The London Section formerly held the premier position in point of number of members, but has now been outstripped by the American Section.

Sir William Ramsay then, after a volley of cheers, gave his discourse. He began by quoting the legal dictum *De minimis non curat lex*, which, however true it may be when applied to the law, does not hold in regard to scientific investigation. It is not easy to judge what are trifles. To note the markings on a butterfly's wings and the bristles on the antennae of bees may seem trivial, but these observations may have contributed to the verification of some great theory. Sir William then, in a familiar, easy style, told how he was led to investigate the gases of the atmosphere, his work leading to the discovery of five previously unknown elements. Lord Rayleigh in 1894, when experimenting on the densities of oxygen and nitrogen, which work settled finally the exact composition of water, found that nitrogen varied in density according to the way it was prepared. He surmised that two kinds of nitrogen might exist, light and heavy, the atoms in the former variety being single atoms, and in the heavy nitrogen existing in the state that oxygen does in ozone. This was discussed at a meeting of the Royal Society. About this time Sir

William chanced to turn up a copy of the "Life of Cavendish," in which, at an observation by Cavendish that there was a residue after removing the gases of the atmosphere, was a pencil-note made some years before: "Look into this." Sir William then told how helium, argon, neon, krypton and xenon were isolated, and finished by giving a summary of his latest work on radium emanation. The decomposition of radium emanation into helium has been quite conclusively settled. The advantages of investigating the unlikely were given as that it satisfies the curiosity, correlates knowledge, shows that more is sometimes gained by speculative chemistry than by slow laborious work, and stimulates young chemists. Kekulé in 1878 complained that chemistry was played out, but, said Sir William, "I think I have shown that it is very far from played out." (Cheers.)

DISCUSSION.

Dr. E. Divers said it was particularly interesting to hear an account of the discovery of five elements from the discoverer himself; he would not have thought it possible a few years ago. The lecture was extremely useful as a model of the way discoveries are made, and he hoped Sir William would consent to its publication as a model for young chemists. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Thomas Tyner said the lecture showed the necessity of faith in scientific investigations, and he proceeded to read a letter from Dr. Markel, who was unable to be present. "To me," wrote Dr. Markel, "personal everyday experience proves the advantage of investigating the unlikely." He remembered that when he started he was told it was quite impossible to alter the simple processes of saponification. He ventured to doubt that, but his opponents held to their assertion and proved it by the mere fact that he was not able to show the direction in which improvements could be made. In Dr. Markel's opinion, the main virtue of research lies in the discovery of fresh directions for investigation. Once a new direction is taken, each step thereafter becomes, as a rule, assured. Mr. Tyner observed, further, that Dr. Markel, not knowing the turn which Sir William's remarks might take, took the opportunity of saying what benefits had been found by him and his colleagues; in short, were apparently the most unlikely fields of scientific investigation. So much so was that true, in fact, that after a few years' work he had results which must completely revolutionise the soap industry and give birth to a whole series of by-products tending to give new impetus to chemical-manufacture.

Mr. Gaston spoke of the value of Sir William Ramsay's work to the electrical industry, Professor Fleming's method of measuring wave-lengths being founded on the use of one of the new gases.

Another member asked if the lecturer could give any information on the occlusion of radium-emanation by cocoanut charcoal.

The Chairman, who was some years ago assistant to Sir Norman Lockyer, told how repeated efforts were made to find helium in terrestrial minerals after it had been detected in the spectrum of the sun. As an instance of how trivial causes produce great results, he referred to the manufacture of rhodamine dye in which the success of the process was found to depend on the use of an iron autoclave. When an enamelled vessel was used no reaction took place.

Sir William Ramsay, in reply, said his lecture was really an abstract of his already published book, "The Gases of the Atmosphere." He regarded Dr. Travers (his assistant in the work) as the most important of his discoveries. (Laughter.) "When you get the right man to help you the work is half done." "We English," continued Sir William, "are a sporting race. One can either make money by doing a plodding day's work or by speculation on the Stock Exchange. It is the same in salmon-fishing: one may fish a stream for a week without result, but at last a big salmon landed amply repays one. I prefer to tempt Providence in scientific investigation, and it has amply compensated me." (Cheers.)

MANCHESTER SECTION.

THE first meeting of this section was held on November 2, after a dinner at the Grand Hotel. Later, Dr. G. H. Bailey (the Chairman) delivered an opening address, which dealt mainly with the work of the Section, which numbers

358 members. Dr. Bailey also touched upon the progress of chemical industry, especially referring to electro-chemical methods and several other topics. After the address Haldane's apparatus for gas analysis was exhibited and explained in detail by Mr. E. Bury, M.Sc., and a method of recording the work of vitriol chambers was described by Mr. W. H. Coleman.

BIRMINGHAM SECTION.

A MEETING of this Section was held on November 1 at the Birmingham University, under the presidency of Mr. A. E. Tucker. Mr. J. H. Stansbie read a paper on "The Influence of Small Quantities of Elements in Copper upon its Reactions with Nitric Acid." He said the experiments which he had made proved that the introduction of small quantities of foreign elements into pure copper had a marked influence on the character of the reactions between the metal and nitric acid. That is so decided in the case of arsenic and antimony as to leave no room for doubt as to their existence. Why that is so still requires explanation, and nothing further can be added to the suggestion already put forward that the percentage of impurity which gives the most marked effect is that which, when in combination with copper, forms the most perfect solid solution of the compound in the excess of copper. Some colour is given to this by the fact that bismuth, which does not appear to form any compound with copper stable at ordinary temperatures, seems to exert an influence proportional to the quantity present in the alloy, for there is no marked minimum such as occurs with the arsenic and antimony alloys. There is no doubt that the presence of small portions of these elements in the alloys has a maximum disturbing effect upon the energy relations of their masses with the acid solution into which they dissolve. Whether that is due entirely to purely chemical relations is an open question, but it is worthy of note that as the atomic volume of the impurity increases its effect decreases.

Festivities.

The Chemists' Ball.

A GENERAL MEETING of those interested in the Chemists' Ball was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, on Monday, November 5. Present : Mr. M. Carteighe (in the chair), Messrs. V. C. Hewlett, J. S. Hills, A. C. Preston, R. A. Robinson, jun., F. U. Stamp, J. C. Umney, and A. J. Bullen Cooper (Hon. Secretary). The sum of fifteen guineas was voted to the Pharmaceutical Benevolent Fund. It was resolved that the committee for 1907 be composed of the following : The President and Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society, Messrs. R. Bremridge, A. J. Bullen Cooper, A. G. Harrington, V. C. Hewlett, E. W. Hill, J. Stuart Hills, T. D. Morson, A. C. Preston, R. A. Robinson, jun., F. U. Stamp, J. C. Umney, and W. Warren; and that the next ball be held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Wednesday, January 16, 1907. The following were unanimously elected as officers of the Ball : Hon. Treasurer, Mr. John C. Umney; Hon. Secretary, Mr. V. C. Hewlett; and Mr. R. A. Robinson, President of the Pharmaceutical Society, Chairman of the committee.

Whist-drive.

AN exceedingly successful and enjoyable social evening was spent by the members of the Birkenhead and Wirral Chemists' Association and their friends on November 1, in the Catharines Hall, Birkenhead, when the first whist-drive of the session was held. The hall was specially decorated for the occasion, refreshments were provided, and selections of music were rendered by the Secretary (Mr. A. J. Stones). The President (Mr. A. H. Ellithorne) made the arrangements, and was accorded a hearty vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. C. H. Sturt, in a happy little speech. Mr. Harry Martin, Secretary of the Liverpool Chemists' Association, seconded the resolution and added a note of appreciation. There were half-a-dozen prizes. The ladies' first prize (a silver purse) was won by Miss Muriel Slade, the second (a silver jam-spoon) went to Miss Andrews, and the consolation prize to Miss Ellidge. Mr. F. C. Cooling obtained the first gentlemen's prize (an ivory silver-mounted paper-knife), Mr. Lumb (of Messrs. Ayrton, Saunders & Kemp, Ltd.) the

second (a silver trump-marker), and Mr. Somerville the "booby."—The proceedings were terminated with musical honours to the President.

London Assistants' Reunion.

THE annual reunion and smoking-concert of the Chemists' Assistants' Association, held at the Restaurant Frascati on November 1, was a pleasantly successful affair, as functions under the genial chairmanship of Mr. Albert H. Solomon usually are. About 150 members and friends of the Association filled the Banqueting-hall, among whom were noticed Messrs. W. R. Dodd (Allen & Hanburys), A. R. Arrowsmith (Apollinaris), R. Cassie, W. Gill (W. J. Bush & Co.), C. Martin and Dixon (Maw's), H. Hickey (Parke, Davis & Co.), G. Pearson (Burroughs Wellcome & Co.), C. S. Presant (Sanger's), F. Royle (Ingram & Royle), E. Taaffs (R. J. Reuter), and Williams (Idris & Co.). A thoroughly well-appreciated programme was gone through, the item which aroused most applause being probably Mr. Fred Wildon's living marionettes. Mr. A. R. Arrowsmith did the necessary secretarial duty.

Heron Cricket Club Concert.

THIS Club of the staff of Messrs. Hearon, Squire & Francis, Ltd., recently had a "smoker" at the Fox Hotel, Southwark Bridge Road. Mr. A. Holroyd occupied the chair, and was supported by Mr. A. C. Gregory and Mr. Rogerson, jun. (Treasurer). The musical programme was under the direction of Mr. W. Sparrow, and the pieces selected, both "grave and gay," were well appreciated. The following contributed : Mr. Dalton, Mr. Phil Dalton, Mr. A. G. Cullen, Mr. Will Sparrow, Mr. H. English, Mr. W. R. Pinwell, Mr. Barnett, Mr. S. B. Ridgewell, Mr. O. B. Oxon, Mr. Tom Atkinson, and Mr. R. Merrin. The prize given by Mr. G. J. R. Parkes for the best batting aggregate went to Mr. E. Barrett, and another, given by Mr. W. Dalton for bowling, was carried off by Mr. J. Cullen. The Chairman presented the prizes and touched on the advantages of the Club, Mr. Gregory and Mr. Sparrow also speaking. The last named mentioned that, through the kindness of the management of the firm, the Club intended to enter the Wholesale Chemists' and Druggists' League in 1907.

The Victors Dine.

THE annual dinner of Burgoyne Burbidges' Cricket Club, at the Broad Street Restaurant, E.C., on November 2, was this year of more than ordinary import, for the Club are the present holders of the Wholesale Chemists' and Druggists' Cricket Championship Cup. This trophy of war occupied a prominent position in front of the Chairman, Mr. H. R. Arnold, who was supported on the right by his partner, Mr. G. R. Moxon, and on the left by Mr. Charles W. White (of India). Other guests included Messrs. E. J. Reid, C. H. Bryant, and Dr. Hallows. After dinner the Chairman expressed the pleasure and pride felt by the firm, not only at the cricket prowess, but at the general capability of their employés. He then handed over, amid enthusiastic acclamation, a beautifully chased cup of Indian workmanship (presented by Mr. Charles W. White) to Mr. Moxon for the best batting average during the season. The second in batting was Mr. A. G. Nash, who was given a bag (presented by Mr. T. D. Mitchell). Mr. W. H. Martin, for best bowling, received a clock (given by Mr. E. J. Reid), while Mr. Nash also won the "fielding" prize—a "Virogen" bat presented by Dr. Hallows, of Scott Morgan & Co. The member of the Club who played in most matches was Mr. S. Heaven, and he was presented with a bag, given by Mr. Moxon. An extra prize and, perhaps, the most popular of all, was the unexpected presentation to Mr. M. Dealtry, the Captain and Secretary of the Club, of a fine cricket-bag containing a bat, leg-guards, and batting-gloves. Captain Dealtry's ovation betokened his popularity. Loud and persistent calls for "Mr. White" ultimately brought to his feet the genial but diffident representative for India. He made a quaint speech, and indicated that he would have pleasure in giving the Club another dinner in the early part of next year. Dr. Hallows, Mr. Reid, and Mr. Taylor (manager of the export department) also spoke briefly.

The Winter Session of Local Pharmaceutical Associations.

Association Presidents.

ONE of the good points about chemists' associations in Great Britain, or many of them, is that there is no lack of men in the front rank to take the more onerous offices in them. The Three Towns Association is in this fortunate position, and has just elected to the presidential chair its faithful and tried Treasurer, Mr. Samuel Augustus Perkins, of Torpoint and Devonport. We put Torpoint first because it is Mr. Perkins's native town and he has a business there as well as in Devonport. Torpoint is a small town on the Cornish side of the Tamar. From there Mr. Perkins was sent as a small boy to the Nelson House Grammar School, Devonport, for his education, and when he was sixteen he was apprenticed to Mr. J. Vivian Williams, Old Town Street, Plymouth. He passed

the Preliminary a few months after, and stayed with Mr. Williams until he was twenty-one, when he came to London to continue his Minor studies under the late Mr. John Woodland. He passed the examination on April 19, 1886. Then he took a long holiday in the North of Ireland before going into a situation at Carshalton, Surrey, leaving there to manage the business of Mr. Richard Down in Torpoint. On Mr. Down's death, two years later, Mr. Perkins purchased the business, and still carries it on. In 1896 he acquired the business of the late Mr. F. Codd, at 15 Cumberland Street, Devonport, where he now resides.

Great Yarmouth Pharmaceutical Association.

THE monthly meeting was held at 156 King Street, Yarmouth, on November 1, at 8 P.M. The President (Mr. Harvey Palmer) was in the chair, and nearly all the members were present. The suggested amended constitution of the Federation was the chief item of business. Consideration of the Benevolent candidates was adjourned till December.

Keighley Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Devonshire Hotel, Keighley, on November 1. Nearly the whole of the local chemists attended; there were also present Mr. Worfolk (Ilkley), Messrs. Pollitt, Beacock, and Pilkington Sargeant (Leeds), and Mr. Hanson (President of the West Riding Federation), each of whom gave a very interesting account of association-work. The following officers were elected: President, Mr. A. N. Kershaw; Vice-President, Mr. A. S. Dean; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. T. A. C. Butterfield; committee *pro tem.*, Messrs. Ecroyd, Gill, and Harrison. The title of the organisation is "The Keighley and District Chemists' Association," and meetings will be held on the first Thursday of every month.

Isle of Thanet Chemists' Association.

THE annual general meeting was held at the Royal Albion Hotel, Broadstairs, on Thursday evening, November 1, Mr. James Hewlett in the chair. The Hon. Secretary and Treasurer (Mr. E. Baily) laid before the meeting the report, which showed that good work had been achieved since the formation of the Association last year. There was also a satisfactory balance in hand. Mr. D. T. Evans was elected President and Mr. H. R. Gibbs Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, with a committee comprising Messrs. Baily, Bessant, Horrell, Hewlett, and Spanton. Mr. E. Baily was unanimously nominated Divisional Secretary. It was decided to hold at least one meeting monthly during the winter. A hearty vote of thanks to the retiring President (Mr. Horrell) and the retiring Secretary (Mr. E. Baily) for their services brought the proceedings to a close.



MR. S. A. PERKINS.

Leicester Chemists' Association.

THE winter session was opened at Winn's Café, Leicester, on Tuesday, October 30, when a large number of members were present. Mr. Rowe (President) was absent through indisposition, and Mr. W. Thirlby presided.

RETAILERS' PROFITS.—Mr. G. J. B. Woolley introduced a discussion upon the extremely small margin of profit allowed to retailers, especially when they do not buy direct. He referred particularly to new "patents," and singled out "Peps." Several members spoke, and it was thought that joint action should be taken by local associations, with a view to obtaining better terms. They are accordingly asked to communicate with Mr. G. E. Marfitt, Hon. Secretary, Infirmary Square, Leicester.

HALF-HOLIDAY.—On the motion of Mr. A. E. Foreman it was decided to close business on Thursdays at one o'clock all the year round, opening in the evening at 6 P.M. during the winter season only.

MUNICIPAL TEATS.—Mr. Martin pointed out that the Corporation at their milk-depot are selling teats for feeding-bottles at less than chemists can buy them. It was decided to communicate with the committee with the object of getting them to sell at a fair price.

MR. W. HIND. the Divisional Secretary, wishes to relinquish the office, but the nomination of a successor was left in abeyance. Several important local items were next discussed all round in quite an animated manner.

Brighton Association of Pharmacy.

A MOST interesting programme was set before the members of this Association at 122 King's Road, Brighton, on Thursday, November 1. The President (Mr. W. H. Gibson, F.C.S.) welcomed the arrivals with his usual hospitality. It was the first time of meeting of the newly elected officers and committee, and there were present Messrs. W. H. Gibson, J. R. Gwatkin, J. Padwick, C. G. Yates, C. E. Robinson, G. B. Savage, A. J. Franklin, H. M. Black, C. S. Ashton, C. A. Blamey, A. Hall, J. Plowright, and A. Plowright. As Divisional Secretary for Brighton Mr. Gwatkin was again unanimously suggested.

A formal vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Gervis for his excellent lecture at the Metropole.

THE BENEVOLENT FUND ANNUITANTS.—The candidate chosen for support at the coming election (upon Mr. W. W. Savage's recommendation) was Mr. John Leach, of Crawley.

FEDERATION OF LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS.—The suggested new constitution and a letter from the Secretary were read, well discussed, and various approving expressions of opinion uttered. It was unanimously resolved to approve of the new constitution and to join the Federation.

Divers matters of local and general interest, including the Prevention of Corruption Act, were discussed, many points of interest in the Act being brought to light.

A programme for the coming winter was arranged, papers being promised by Messrs. Cripps, Black, and Ashton. A whist-drive and dance were decided upon for the end of January 1907.

Towards midnight the host was thanked for his genial hospitality.

Dewsbury Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at Church House, Dewsbury, on Monday evening, November 5, Mr. J. Day (President) in the chair. There were also present Messrs. G. N. Gutteridge, R. Gledhill, J. Rhodes (Mirfield), S. N. Pickard, and J. Ingham (Ossett), A. B. Barker (Heckmondwike), S. Sheard (Morley), Craven (Cleckheaton), and the Hon. Secretary, Mr. G. Walker.

Mr. Pickard reported on the West Riding Federation meeting, and also drew attention to the fact that there are several firms who are not members of the P.A.T.A., and said that in all cases where a reasonable profit is not allowed on proprietary articles they ought, as far as possible, to try and persuade their customers to take other preparations, or go a step further and boycott the firms altogether. Through

influence brought to bear both individually and collectively a deal of good had already been accomplished in this direction, and he thought that other firms might also be led to protect their goods so as to allow them a profit. The following resolution was carried :

This meeting of the members of the Dewsbury and District Chemists' Association records its conviction that it is not worth their while encouraging or assisting in any way the sale of such advertised specialities as bear, at the present retail prices, no appreciable profit. Accordingly they decline to exhibit showcards or distribute advertising-matter having for its object the popularising of such specialities, unless the proprietors of the same become members of the P.A.T.A., or guarantee a reasonable living profit on their goods, thus showing practically their sympathy with the great body of retail chemists, as many firms have done.

Several firms were mentioned to whom the resolution will be sent. It was also decided that a letter on the subject should be sent, and that copies be printed and forwarded to each Association.

THE FIVE SENSES was the subject of a paper by Mr. Pickard, in which he showed their importance as applied to pharmacy. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to him on the motion of Mr. Barker, seconded by Mr. Craven.

Halifax Chemists' Association.

THE first meeting of the season was held at the Old Cock Hotel, Halifax, on Tuesday evening, November 6, Mr. W. E. Smithies (President) in the chair. The attendance included Messrs. Percy Swire (Secretary), H. Brierley, W. S. Thompson, Clement Fielding, B. Hodson, W. Woodward, W. R. Fielding, Boness (Luddenden Foot), and others. The President welcomed the members with a few remarks, in which he commented upon the advantages of associations and outlined the work that is expected this session.

DIVISIONAL SECRETARIES.—Mr. W. R. Black we re-elected for Halifax, Mr. Wright (of Hebden Bridge) for Sowerby, and Mr. W. E. Smithies for the Elland Division.

Messrs. W. S. Thompson, S. W. Boness, and H. Hebden were appointed delegates to the West Riding Federation.

THE SOAP TRUST.—In opening a discussion on this subject, the President read a letter from Mr. Gadd, Hon. Secretary of the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations, saying he would be glad to bring the subject before other associations. The President remarked that the Soap Trust was bound to affect chemists, as such soaps as Vinolia and Erasmic are in it. They must recognise that the toilet-soap trade is practically in the hands of chemists. A lady wanting to know about the quality of a toilet-soap would not think of going to a grocer for the information, because she would think she knew as much, or more, about it than he did, being the user of it; but she would conclude that a chemist is the most likely person to advise her. Hence it is very likely that toilet and medicated soaps will remain largely in the hands of chemists for distribution. The important point therefore arose, Would it be possible to boycott all soaps manufactured by firms in the combine? If they could get firms not in the combine to deal exclusively with them, and could get the consumers to come to them, it would prove a valuable movement for them. Prices, he considered, would advance under the combine.—Mr. Thompson said the prices of glycerin soaps could stand raising. The quantity of them sold by chemists is enormous.—The Secretary remarked that the combine is said to be buying up all the tallow and other ingredients in soap-manufacture they can get hold of.—Mr. W. R. Fielding suggested that the members should wait a while before taking action.—Messrs. T. Briggs, Clement Fielding, Woodward, and Brierley also spoke, and the President moved

That this Association discourages the sale of soaps manufactured by the Soap Trust.

Mr. Briggs seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

The Secretary was instructed to write to Messrs. Allen & Hanburys as to a statement in circulation about the price their specialities are charged to medical men.

Mr. Edward Crabtree, of Todmorden, was admitted a member.

Drug-stores Association of Great Britain.

THE annual meeting of this Association was held at the Hôtel Mitre, Leeds, on October 31, Mr. Walter Huntrods (President) in the chair. There was a large and representative gathering.

REPORTS.—The Secretary (Mr. Alfred Dobson), in presenting his first report and balance-sheet, said that in following two Secretaries he had had some little difficulty to contend with in drawing up the balance-sheet which would not occur in the future.—Mr. J. E. Wilson, in his report on behalf of the auditors, said that he and Mr. Mitchell had now audited the books of the Association for four years, but on no previous occasion had they carried out their work with so little trouble. He congratulated Mr. Dobson on the able manner in which he had performed his duties.

THE YEAR'S WORK.—The President in the course of his remarks said :

The past year has been a somewhat eventful one in pharmaceutical polities, although we have been faced with disagreeable difficulties MR. WALTER HUNTRODS, which have been overcome. The effect has been beneficial. The whole of our trade and legal liabilities have been paid. Our position with our legislators has been materially strengthened. Our friendly relationship with the wholesale trade has been increased in a practical form. Our Society has been reorganised on up-to-date lines and placed upon a sound basis. The new rules which you will shortly be called upon to consider will have the effect of raising the tone of the Society and the whole members of the trade. We hope ere long to incorporate the principal of them in an Act of Parliament and possibly a Royal Charter. Those outside members of the trade who do not avail themselves of the present opportunity of placing their names on the register will have to take the consequences of the effect of any legislation.

It is contrary to the instincts of Englishmen to delight in the downfall of another, but we might be pardoned if we exhibited a little quiet satisfaction at the impending downfall of the Pharmaceutical Society and its few misguided adherents. Their present unenviable position has been brought about by a few men who can afford to make a hobby of science, who have in their own narrow-mindedness constituted themselves into what they believed a miniature but a most important parliament, whose mission was to pose as protecting the British public from wholesale poisoning. They have exhibited such grave concern in protecting the public that their bogey cry has been so overdone that it is now almost burnt to a cinder.

It is a remarkable fact that the cases of poisoning, especially accidental poisoning, are a gradually decreasing percentage. It is an ugly fact that the vast majority of accidental poisoning cases caused by retailing and dispensing the wrong article are attributable to the unpractical and careless registered chemist. To such an extent has this carelessness grown that one of the principal inducements held out by the C.D.A. is that the Association will and does pay for chemists' mistakes to a considerable extent. These are a few of the facts that have been brought to the notice of our legislators with beneficial results; and yet the Pharmaceutical Society has the audacity to ask Parliament to give something more in the nature of a monopoly. It is very evident that this august Society has a very poor conception of the commonsense of our members of Parliament. The statement frequently made that the majority of M.P.s are in favour of the Pharmacy Bill is not true. At election-times candidates are willing to promise anything to get rid of their tormentors. Some time ago it was reported that a well-known M.P. had been interviewed by one of the largest chemists' societies in the country, and that he had promised to support the Bill. This we afterwards found to be incorrect, and that same M.P. is now one of our strongest supporters. This is one of the many instances where, perhaps innocently, false reports have been issued.

According to the latest official returns the Pharmaceutical coffers are not in a very healthy condition, but I regret to find that they continue to make 1,000£. annually out of penalties recovered from unregistered men, who unfortunately are not



members of our Association, because past experience has proved that in many cases men without our assistance have been terrorised into paying for an offence they have never committed.

While the Pharmaceutical Society is diligently persecuting the unregistered vendor, it still religiously adheres to the policy of leaving its own members severely alone. We have conclusive evidence that over 50 per cent. of the registered chemists' shops are carried on illegally; that official warning was sent to the registered chemist during the Rankin scare, requesting the chemist to observe the poisons regulations, while in no instance has the Society been known to warn any unregistered man; on the other hand, it has penalised him in two and three offences for the same article when one would have been sufficient—its funny excuse being that it wanted to make sure that the vendor was in the habit of committing so heinous an offence as handing over a packed poison.

A few years ago the Pharmaceutical Society initiated regulations with regard to the storage of poisons, but up to the present, on account of its lack of means and machinery, no official inspection of chemists' shops has taken place. In view of these facts it is fairly safe to presume that ere long the Pharmaceutical Society will give up its charter or have it taken away. It is impossible to conceive how it can go on much longer with its depleted coffers and a rapidly declining register. On the other hand, the unregistered but practical man is rapidly increasing, and a similar condition such as exists in Ireland will eventually be brought about. Whether it would be advantageous to the interests of the Pharmaceutical Society to co-operate with us in a friendly manner—in which case we should not be unwilling to make mutual concessions—is a matter which the Pharmaceutical Society would do well to consider. We hope during the next year with our new organisation to bring about some interesting developments, including the establishment of a trade journal, for which we have already received promises of considerable wholesale support.

Mr. Huntridz finally appealed to the members to do all they possibly can to support the Association.

OFFICERS.—The President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretary (Mr. Alfred Dobson, Grove Cottage, Morley, near Leeds), auditors, and Council were unanimously re-elected.

THE RULES were then fully gone into and explained, and, with slight modifications, adopted. The name of the Association was changed to the Drug-stores Association of Great Britain. On account of the decreased working-expenses, and with a view to enabling every drug-store proprietor to place his name on the register, it was decided to reduce the annual subscription to 5s. Rule 10 (compare *C. & D.*, October 13, p. 561) was finally adopted as follows :

On and after January 1, 1907, no person shall be eligible for membership who has not served a *bonâ fide* apprenticeship to a drug-store proprietor, or a registered chemist or druggist, or apothecary, or dispenser to a surgeon or public institution, or in His Majesty's service; proof of which must be given either by production of indentures or such other proof as the Council directs.

On and after January 1, 1907, a registration-fee of 2s. 6d., in addition to the annual subscription, will be charged. Messrs. George Child, Escriett, Barnett, and C. Donelly took an active part in the discussion of the new rules. Thanks were finally accorded, Mr. W. H. Hutton speaking with gratitude of the work of the Council, which the President acknowledged, adding that he had derived considerable assistance from Mr. J. C. Clarkson (Treasurer).

"RED CROSS AND AMBULANCE NEWS" is the title of a new penny monthly issued as the official organ of the St. Andrews Ambulance Association and Corps. It is a bright and well-illustrated little paper, which those who are interested in "first-aid" should see.

A PROBLEM IN MEDICAL ETIQUETTE.—Little Stanley: "Paw-uh!" Mr. Busyman: "Well, my son?" Little Stanley: "Paw, when a doctor is sick and calls in another doctor to doctor him, is the doctor doctored the way he wants to be doctored, or does the doctor doctor him just as he thinks he ought to be doctored?"—*St. Louis Medical Review*.

FOOTBALL.—Newcastle Pharmacy played South Shields Tradesmen at Shields on October 17, and won by 3 goals to 2. On October 24 the same club played Armstrong College, on the College ground. Pharmacy scored four goals in each half. College only scored twice, being easily beaten by 8 goals to 2.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.—The President of the Board of Trade has appointed a committee to make inquiries and to report with reference to the participation of this country in great international exhibitions. Sir A. E. Bateman, K.C.M.G., is chairman, and Mr. A. F. Wintour, of the Board of Trade, will act as secretary.

Municipal Honours.

The following gentlemen connected with the drug trade have been elected at the recent municipal elections:—

Mr. Harold Norris, chemist and druggist, Bath.
Mr. John Slater, chemical-manufacturer, Blackburn.
Mr. Thomas Ridley, chemist and druggist, Carlisle.
Mr. John Nicholas, patent-medicine vendor, Llandover.
Mr. H. M. Lloyd, chemist and druggist, Merthyr Tydfil.
Mr. William Marson, chemist and druggist, Stafford (re-elected).

Mr. Edward Alfred Naylor, chemist and druggist, Birkenhead.

Mr. John Blackett Foggitt, pharmaceutical chemist, Southport.

Mr. John Henry Collett, chemical-manufacturer, Gloucester.

Mr. Silas Robinson, druggist and drysalter, Stamford (re-elected).

Mr. Henry Joseph Thomas, chemist and druggist, Bath (re-elected).

Mr. Robert Charles Herman, chemist and druggist, Walton, Liverpool.

Mr. J. Dawes-White, for Kingsland Ward, Shoreditch (top of the poll).

Mr. C. R. Stevens, chemical-manufacturer, Queenborough, Sheppey.

Mr. Stephen Harris, chemist and druggist, Droitwich (head of the poll).

Mr. F. S. Horsey, chemist and optician, for Church Ward, Paddington.

Mr. John Appleyard Heaton, chemist and druggist, Burnley (re-elected).

Mr. James Eugene Kirkpatrick, chemist and druggist, Taunton (re-elected).

Mr. Thomas Brewis, chemist and druggist, for the Kingston Ward, Portsmouth.

Mr. Edward C. Hutchins, chemist and druggist, for Princes Ward, Lambeth.

Mr. Ernest H. Barratt, pharmaceutical chemist, for the North Ward, Colchester.

Mr. J. O. Devereux and Mr. R. R. Bowers, for Christ Church Ward, Southwark.

Mr. J. E. Lockyer, chemist and photographic dealer, for the North Ward, Deptford.

Mr. E. H. Storey, pharmaceutical chemist, for Cavendish Ward, St. Marylebone.

Mr. C. G. Yates, chemist and druggist, for Preston Park Ward, Brighton (unopposed).

Mr. Clement John Wain, pharmaceutical chemist, Newcastle-under-Lyme (re-elected).

Mr. G. J. Knight, chemist and druggist, for Church Street Ward, St. Marylebone (top of the poll).

Mr. A. F. Bernard, chemist and druggist, re-elected at the head of the poll to North Ward, Bethnal Green.

Mr. W. H. Brooks, manufacturing chemist, 509 New Cross Road, S.E., for Deptford Borough Council.

The following are among the rejected: Mr. William Woolley, manufacturing chemist, Blackburn; Mr. R. Lord Gifford, pharmaceutical chemist, Blackburn; Mr. J. Laurie, chemist and druggist, Blackpool; Mr. J. Wellesley Douglas, chemist and druggist, Lambeth; Mr. W. T. W. Idris, chemist and druggist (son of Mr. T. H. W. Idris, M.P.), who was a candidate for the St. Pancras Borough Council; Mr. F. B. Wride, jun., chemist, Southampton.

Retail trade candidates were not as numerous as usual in the Yorkshire cities and towns at the municipal elections of last week, but it is noticeable that in the eighteen municipal boroughs in which these trades put forward their nominees a most unusually large percentage were successful. The only candidates in the county who were associated in any way with the drug trade were Mr. J. J. Booth, wholesale druggist, who was unsuccessful in the Idle Ward at Bradford; Mr. Edward Cash, drysalter, who

was returned unopposed in the West Ward at Bradford; Mr. S. H. Davins, analytical chemist, defeated in the Castlegate Ward at York; and Mr. J. Saville, draysalter, who was defeated in the Kirkgate Ward at Wakefield. There was not a retail chemist before the electors in the whole county.

Mr. Owen Aly Clark, chemist and druggist, who has been chosen to be Mayor of Bury St. Edmunds, is the owner of one of the oldest retail drug-businesses in England

—that of Messrs. Nunn, Hinnett & Clark, 12 and 13 Abbeygate Street, Bury St. Edmunds. The business was founded in 1663 by M. Gressener, apothecary, who started it in Cook Row. Mr. Clark passed the Minor examination on December 11, 1884, and a year or two later went to Bury St. Edmunds, and became a partner with Messrs. Nunn & Hinnett, subsequently succeeding to the sole proprietorship of the business. He has long

taken a leading part in the affairs of the borough. He was first elected a member of the Town Council at a by-election in May 1897, and continued to serve till 1902, when, at the expiration of his second term of office, he did not seek re-election. The following year, however, he was elected, and has continued in the office since. As showing how fully he enjoys the confidence of his fellow-townspeople, it is worthy of mention that on no occasion when he has sought election to the Council has he been opposed. Mr. Clark is keenly interested in the work of the Council, and by his expert knowledge he has on many occasions been enabled to render valuable assistance in connection with sanitary and other matters. Bury St. Edmunds has an historical pageant which is known far beyond the town's borders, and Mr. Clark is one of the hon. secretaries for the July 1907 arrangements. He is a talented musician, and has been organist and choirmaster at St. John's Church, Bury St. Edmunds, for about twenty years. He has also taken a prominent part in connection with the Bury St. Edmunds Amateur Operatic Society and other local musical societies. He is a prominent Freemason, and has held high offices in the two local lodges, as well as in the provincial lodge, including that of Provincial Grand Organist and Provincial Senior Warden.



Personalities.

COLONEL WYLEY, of Wyleys, Ltd., has been elected President of the Coventry Chamber of Commerce.

MR. G. F. FORSTER, chemist and druggist, Castle Street, Dover, has been elected a member of the committee of the Dover Institute.

MR. WILLIAM MARSON, chemist and druggist, who closed his year of mayoralty at Stafford on November 8, was entertained to a complimentary banquet on November 5.

MR. A. C. SEWARD, F.R.S., a former pharmaceutical examiner, has been appointed to succeed the late Dr. Marshall Ward in the professorship of botany at Cambridge University.

PROFESSOR VON BEHRING has contributed to the "Deutsche Revue" an article on his researches on bacillary diseases, of which a lengthy translation appeared in "The Tribune," November 6.

MR. W. A. SHENSTONE, F.R.S., Ph.C., recently contributed a series of articles on present-day science to the "Cornhill Magazine." They have been published in book form this week as "The New Physics and Chemistry; a Series of Popular Essays on Physical and Chemical Subjects."

DR. DUKINFIELD HENRY SCOTT, F.R.S., Secretary of the Linnean Society, has been awarded a Royal Medal of the Royal Society for his investigations and discoveries in connection with the structure and relationships of fossil plants.

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY, K.C.B., F.R.S., has denied that he has been offered the secretaryship of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. Although he would consider such an offer a great honour, he does not think he would be able to accept it. His work in London is too attractive for him to leave it.

DR. RUDOLF FITTIG, to whom the Royal Society has awarded the Davy medal for his investigations in chemistry, and especially for his work in lactones and acids, is Professor of Chemistry at Strassburg University, and is an honorary and foreign member of the Chemical Society of London.

MISS MAUD HOLROYD, daughter of Mr. Arthur Holroyd, warehouseman at 38 Southwark Street, S.E. (Messrs. Hearon, Squire & Francis, Ltd.), has been awarded the silver medal for harmony and counterpoint at Trinity College, London. Miss Holroyd, who took the highest position on the Senior Honours List during the session 1905-6, also possesses a silver medal for pianoforte-playing.

MR. S. MORGAN EVANS, dispenser to the Provident Branch of the Metropolitan Hospital, has been appointed dispenser to the Holborn Union. Mr. Evans is Treasurer to the Association of Certified Dispensers, and a member of the Council of the Hospital Officers' Association. There were sixty-eight candidates for the vacancy. The final three were Mr. Evans, Mr. Falconer (in business as a chemist and druggist at Queen's Park), and Mr. Lloyd, of Bromley-by-Bow.

MRS. W. E. AYRTON, to whom the Hughes Medal of the Royal Society has been awarded for her experimental investigations on the electric arc and also upon sand ripples, is the wife of Professor W. E. Ayrton, F.R.S., of the Central Technical College. She is the daughter of Mr. Levi Marks, and her own daughter is Mrs. Israel Zangwill. Mrs. Ayrton was at Girton College, and is the only woman member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers. She would have been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society four years ago, but the Council has no power to elect women.

WHEN MR. G. H. DINWOODIE, President of the Transvaal Pharmacy Board, was in London, he was interviewed by the "British and South African Export Gazette." From the published report we observe that the interviewer questioned Mr. Dinwoodie about the South African Customs tariff, and he exposed its anomalies; also pointing out the absurdity of stamping patent medicines exported to the Colonies. He considered that a big business can be done in compressed gases in South Africa, especially CO₂, and said :

We badly want some pure British fruit syrups on the market. There are plenty of preparations made from acids, but some pure concentrated essences, such as the Americans supply, and capable of being diluted to five times their volume, would go well if offered by a British manufacturer.

DR. LEONARD DOBBIN, who has been appointed for a further term as examiner to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain in Scotland, is well known to readers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST as conductor of the Students' Corner. He is assistant to the Professor of Chemistry, and Lecturer on Chemical Theory and History of Chemistry and on Agricultural Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh. Professor R. W. Phillips, one of the new examiners for England and Wales, is Professor of Botany at the University College, Bangor. He took his D.Sc.Lond. for a thesis on algae, and has published memoirs on the physiology of plants and morphology of the algae. He has been lecturer in biology in the North Wales University College, Bangor, since its foundation in 1884.—Professor H. R. Le Sueur, another of the new examiners, is a Doctor of Science and connected with St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School.—Mr. W. F. J. Shepheard, of Chester, is a pharmaceutical chemist (1890), who studied at Bloomsbury Square, taking a third certificate in practical chemistry. He afterwards assisted Professor Dunstan.

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. JOHN GOSNELL & Co., LTD., inform us that they are not in the Soap Combine.

MESSRS. HOVENDEN & SONS, LTD., inform us that their catalogue can be obtained from 85-95 City Road, London, E.C., as well as from Berners Street.

BRITISH SPIRITS.—The form of request for a certificate of allowance has been published by Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C., at 8d. for 48.

"XAXA" is the name Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. give to acetyl-salicylic acid. They are now combining it in tabloid form with Dover's powder, 2½ gr. of each, this making a good influenza and cold "tabloid."

THE business of Coleby's Balsam, Ltd., is henceforth to be carried on at 4 Finsbury Market, London, E.C., to which the newly registered company (see *C. & D.*, November 3, p. 676) has removed.

MESSRS. REITMEYER & Co., 63 Crutched Friars, London, E.C., have been appointed sole consignees for Great Britain and the Colonies for Messrs. Goedecke & Co.'s anusol suppositories, arhovin, probilin pills, pyrenol, and visvit; Messrs. Noris, Zahn & Co.'s catheterpurin and paranephrin "Ritsert"; and Mr. W. Natterer's antisderosin, diabeteserin, and migraine tablets. Messrs. Reitmeyer are prepared to supply literature about any of the above-mentioned remedies.

CANADIAN TRADE INDEX.—We have received from the City Trade Branch of the Canadian Government Office, 75 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., a copy of the Canadian Trade Index, and are asked to state that any firm interested in Canadian trade can obtain a copy free on application to that address. It gives the names of members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, tells what they buy, and there is other useful information in the book, which extends to 286 quarto pages.

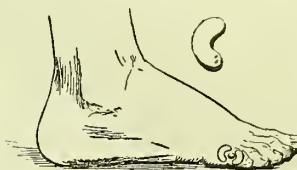
DENTAL MECHANICS.—Mr. A. G. Fentiman, 42 Bishops-gate Without, London, E.C., has just made an addition to his already extensive teeth-laboratories in the shape of three more rooms, one of which is fitted up with the latest improved apparatus for swaging gold and other metal plates. The latest additions besides his "metal" work-room, taken in conjunction with six other rooms entirely given up to the vulcanite-process, make a fine series of work-rooms. Mr. Fentiman will be pleased to show any chemist or dentist interested over his works, where the caller will see expert dental mechanism in full swing.

"RECORD" ENLARGER.—Messrs. W. Butcher & Sons, Camera House, Farringdon Avenue, London, E.C., call our attention to the "Record" combination enlarger and easel which is figured in their booklet, "How Can I Enlarge?" The lantern is one which can be recommended to amateurs who take a serious view of their work, as it combines all the movements desired in centring and accurately focussing enlargements to scale, as well as means of correcting vertical lines which may suffer from distortion. The size to take quarter-plates sells at 5l. to 6l. 7s. 6d., the last-named including an objective; while the half-plate size retails at 8l. 10s. and 10l. 12s. 6d. respectively.

CORN-PADS.—New ideas in felt corn-plasters are somewhat difficult to hit upon, but Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons, 7 to 12 Aldersgate Street, London, E.C., have brought out a

novel and useful plaster which is a distinct improvement on the established corn-rings. These corn-pads, as they are called, are small kidney-shaped morsels of adhesive white felt which from their shape are easily adapted for relieving pressure.

The illustration shows the way two of the pads are applied and the ease with which the area protected can be extended or contracted. The pads are put up in boxes of 18, costing 2s. and 2s. 6d. per dozen boxes, according to whether thin or thick felt is used.



ICHTHYOL FORMULARY.—The Ichthyol Co., Messrs. Cordes, Hermanni & Co., Hamburg, have brought together in one book the recipes for using ichthyol that have been employed by various physicians or are mentioned in standard works. The formulae of some 150 physicians are arranged in a 64-page book, a perusal of which is calculated to give some new ideas as to prescribing and dispensing ichthyol. A copy of the Formulary will be sent to any of our readers who applies, and we are sure it will be found useful as a reference-book by dispensing chemists.

CORKS.—Messrs. N. W. Mitchell & Sons, Ltd., Bouchon Steam Works, Redmans Road, Mile End, London, E., have issued a new price-list of dispensing-corks which is worth the attention of chemists. There is an introduction to the list which gives an interesting side-light as to English and Spanish corks, and it is shown that the difference in price between the two kinds is more than made up in the superiority of the English-cut corks. For dispensing-purposes the use of corks which have not been chemically treated is important, and Messrs. Mitchell guarantee that the corks they cut are not bleached or faked in any way.

"JOHN BULL" SPECIALITIES.—Messrs. John Paine & Co., Ltd., St. Neots, are maltsters and manufacturers of malt preparations; they actually grow the barley from which the malt is made, this being a quite unusual combination. We have had the opportunity of examining several of their products which we commend to the attention of chemists. Their malt flour is a product well suited for the preparation of infants' foods, as its diastatic value is high, and its sugar-content may be taken as a negligible quantity for compounding-purposes. Harrison has laid it down that malt extract should contain more than half its weight of maltose, and in this respect the "John Bull" extract is excellent since it contains about 70 per cent. of maltose, while the diastatic value is a fair average. The combination of the extract with cod-liver oil has a good flavour, and the oil is "well-dissolved." This combination also comes within the Harrison standard for maltose. Messrs. Paine & Co. also manufacture powdered malt extract, and will be pleased to send samples of any of their products with quotations to those who can buy from makers.

STROPHANTHUS-SEEDS.—The "Central African Times," in quoting our recent remarks regarding the African Lakes Corporation's strophanthus-seeds, says:

It would be interesting to know who the "botanists" are, and it would be certainly most interesting to know that the picking of strophanthus was "under the direction of botanists." We have to thank the mission for training up the wily native in many trades and even professions, but we have never heard of their botanical classes. In fact the methods for the collection of the strophanthus-seed are, all round, the same: it is done by natives, and bought by Europeans who may, or may not have had experience of the trade before. We certainly have not heard of the "botanists."

Messrs. Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd., writing in regard to this inform us that they "know the African Lakes Corporation do employ Europeans who have been thoroughly educated as to the various species of strophanthus, that they are to regulate the collection of seeds by the natives, and who are never permitted to collect on their own account any of the *Strophanthus Kombe* seeds that are shipped to this country."

MR. ROBT. L. MORLAND, President of the Minnesota State Board of Pharmacy, says: "I have been very much pleased to find the 'Art of Dispensing' in constant use as a text-book in the College of Pharmacy of the University of Minnesota for several years past."

A LUCKY STAMP.—In an article on "Stamp-collecting" in a recent issue of "The World and His Wife," the writer states that "years ago a sailor with a sack of old triangular Cape of Good Hope stamps entered the shop of a chemist. (The son of the proprietor had been exhibiting a few stamps for sale in his father's shop, and that is why the sailor took his wares to the chemist's). The sailor parted with the sack of stamps for 5s. This lot contained a number of stamps which to-day would have been worth an almost fabulous sum; and that was practically the start of one of the greatest stamp-dealing businesses in the world. The chemist's son sold his stamp business some years ago for 25,000/-, and to-day it is owned by a limited company." Lucky chemist!

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., November 8.

BUSINESS in drugs and chemicals continues satisfactory, and the trend of values, with one or two exceptions, is still upwards. Bromides are, however, lower, the English makers having reduced their prices by 2d., which has induced further cutting on the part of the American makers. Quinine is inclined to be firmer, and actual sellers are few. American potashes have advanced 1s. 6d., and bichromate of soda is $\frac{1}{4}$ d. dearer. Cod-liver oil is weaker, but castor, palm, and coconut oils are again moving upwards. Some minor essential oils are dearer owing to scarcity of raw material, notably cumin, cardamom, buchu, and orris. Shellac and pepper are firmer. Opium is very firm, and an advance in morphine has been talked of. The price-alterations for the week are as follows :

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Buchu	Cardamoms	Honey (Aust.)	Bromides (Eng.)
Buchu oil	Castor oil	Ipecacuanha	Cod-liver oil
Cardamom oil	Cocoa-butter	Kola	Menthol
Coconut oil	Ergot		
Cumin oil	Ginger (Jam.)		
Narcotine	Pepper		
Orris-root oil	Shellac		
Palm oil	Soda bichromate		
Potashes (Amer.)			
Senna (Tinn.)			

Amsterdam Quinine Auction.

The next auction at Amsterdam will be held on November 28, when 18 lots, amounting to 417,500 kilos. quinine sulphate, or 50,000 oz. Ph.G. II., will be offered; also 400 kilos. sulphate according to various European Pharmacopœias.

German Potash Syndicate.

The directors of the German Potash Syndicate, in contradistinction to the attitude assumed about a year ago, have now unanimously decided to establish a branch at Hamburg. Apparently the new branch will specially deal with the promotion of the export trade, although the details have not yet been settled. The branch does not refer to bromide preparations which are in the hands of the bromide convention. In this connection it may be mentioned that the German Solvay Works will commence the manufacture of bromide preparations in January next.

ACETONE has advanced considerably of late, from 85*l.* per ton upwards being quoted for chloroform quality.

ACID, ACETIC, is firm but unaltered, the business being mostly from the cheaper second-hand stocks, which can be had on the basis of 40*s.* for glacial.

ALCOHOL.—It is understood that the East German spirit-factory has practically agreed to join the spirit syndicate in the sense that it has undertaken to adhere to the proposed limitation of the production for the new campaign. The restriction proposed is 92 per cent., and potato-distilleries representing 80 per cent. have already given their adhesion. The final decision on the subject is expected to be arrived at on November 10.

ARECA.—Still unobtainable in London; 28*s.* is about the price.

ARGOL.—Small sales of grey Cape have been made privately at 52*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

ARROWROOT.—Steady; with sales of St. Vincent at auction at from 2*½d.* to 2*¾d.* per lb. for fair manufacturing.

BROMIDES.—An official reduction of 2*d.* per lb. on the part of the English makers took place last Friday, the quotation for 1-cwt. lots of potassium bromide being 10*d.*; ammonium is 1*s.* 1*½d.*, and sodium 1*s.* per lb., less 5 per cent. discount. American is offered at 9*d.* net, c.i.f. terms, for guaranteed B.P.; but there are sellers in 5-ton quantities at fully 1*d.* below this figure, and it is said some quantity has been placed. It is announced that the German Solvay Works intend to commence the manufacture of bromide-preparations in January next.

CINCHONA.—The shipments from Java to Europe have been as follows :

October.	
Amst. lb.	Amst. lb.
1906 ... 1,335,000	1902 ... 1,700,000
1905 ... 1,600,000	1901 ... 1,577,000
1904 ... 1,900,000	1900 ... 1,100,000
1903 ... 2,012,000	

January-October.

January-October.	
Amst. lb.	Amst. lb.
1906 ... 11,463,000	1902 ... 11,054,000
1905 ... 13,268,000	1901 ... 10,301,000
1904 ... 11,912,000	1900 ... 8,195,000
1903 ... 11,529,000	

In the drug-auction 32 serons of Crown bark sold at steady prices, sound Huanoco quill realising from 6*½d.* to 7*d.*, and bright Loxa ditto from 7*¼d.* to 7*½d.* per lb. Two bales of East Indian hybrid root were sold at 2*½d.* per lb.

COCOA-BUTTER.—At auction 80 cases Cadbury's sold at from 1*s.* 2*½d.* to 1*s.* 2*¾d.*, and 7 cases 3-oz. tablets at 1*s.* 3*½d.* per lb.

COCAINE is steady, with a small inquiry, the quotations ranging from 11*s.* to 12*s.* 6*d.* per oz., according to quantity. Crude is 220*m.* per kilo.

COPPER SULPHATE.—In Liverpool 31*l.* to 31*l.* 10*s.* per ton is quoted for December-April delivery, and on the spot no quotations are available, 32*l.* being the nominal price.

CUMIN-SEED.—For Morocco 70*s.* is now asked.

GALLS.—Sales of plum-shape Chinese have been made at 58*s.* per cwt., c.i.f.

GUM ARABIC.—Reports received from Egypt recently state that the crop is much smaller than usual. At the end of August there were said to be only 3,500 bales at Suez, which, with 2,500 bales received from Omdurman, make a total of 6,000 bales, part of which has already been disposed of. At the same period of 1905 the supplies were 13,000 bales, against 17,000 and 16,000 bales in 1904 and 1903 respectively.

JALAP.—The exports from Vera Cruz during the Mexican fiscal year (July 1 to June 30) 1904-5 amounted to 119 tons (3,948*l.*), against 238 tons (10,822*l.*) in 1903-4, or 6,874*l.* less.

MENTHOL is 3*d.* lower. At auction, 10 cases of Kobayashi crystals sold at from 8*s.* 3*d.* to 8*s.* 4*d.* per lb., without reserve. Practically no business has been done privately; the nominal spot price is 8*s.* 6*d.*, and for shipment 8*s.* 4*½d.*, c.i.f., is quoted.

MORPHINE is very firm, and it is quite on the cards that an advance is imminent—some say 3*d.* per oz.

NARCOTINE.—The price of this alkaloid has been advanced 6*d.*, to 1*s.* 9*d.* per oz. for pure crystals, hydrochloride or sulphate.

OLE, CASTOR, is again dearer, Hull make offering at 33*l.* 15*s.* in barrels and 36*l.* 5*s.* in cases for firsts, and 32*l.* 15*s.* and 35*l.* 5*s.* for second pressing. January delivery is 33*l.* and 32*l.* for firsts and seconds respectively in barrels, and later delivery at proportionately lower prices.

OLE, COD-LIVER.—Quotations from Norway again come lower, finest non-congealing Lofoten cod-liver oil now offering at 71*s.* per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen, at which price little business has been done. The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 13,969 barrels, against 12,492 barrels at the same date of last year.

OILS, ESSENTIAL.—Several alterations have been made in minor essential oils as a result of scarcity and higher prices of raw materials. Concrete oil of Orris is 1*s.* dearer, at 15*s.* per oz., while oil of Buchu leaf is 3*d.* higher, at 3*s.* 6*d.* per oz., and the advance in Cardamoms now brings the oil

up to 4s. per oz. *Cumin* oil is also dearer, at 15s., and will go still higher, as seeds are extremely scarce; foreign oil is quoted 15s. 6d. *Lemongrass* oil is slow of sale, at from 5½d. to 6d. per oz. on the spot. *Ceylon Citronella* is steady, at from 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. per lb. on the spot. *Star aniseed* is steady with further spot sales at 5s. 8d. In auction three cases of *Tonquin* oil sold at 5s. 4d. per lb., which is about 4d. less than the current price. Another lot was held for 5s. 8d.

OILS, FIXED.—Several important advances have occurred, including one of 2s. per cwt. in *Lagos Palm* oil, which is now worth 34s. 6d. *Cochin Coconut* oil has also advanced a further 2s. to 42s. spot, and *Ceylon* is 6d. dearer at 38s. 6d. *Rape* is firm at 31s. 6d. for crude on spot, and 33s. 3d. for refined. *Linseed* oil is dearer at 21s. 6d. in pipes and 21s. 7½d. in barrels. *Petroleum* is easier at 6½d. to 6d. for American, 7½d. to 7d. for water-white, and 5½d. to 5½d. for Russian. *Turpentine* is about unchanged at 48s. 9d. for American on the spot.

OPIUM remains firm with a fair demand; Turkey drug-gists' selling at from 8s. 6d. to 9s. per lb., according to quality. Persian is unchanged at from 11s. 6d. to 12s.

SMYRNA, October 26.—The sales amount to 73 cases, as follows: Sixty-nine cases Karahissar t.q. for America, one case extra Karahissar selected, and three usual run current t.q. Sellers are very reserved, and firmly maintain the position. The arrivals in Smyrna to date amount to 2,822 cases, against 1,184 cases at same period last year.

SMYRNA, October 27.—The opium-market is very firm. According to several reports cultivators complain of insufficiency of rain, and the arrivals on the Smyrna market are extremely limited. The sales during the week amount to 73 cases, comprising 69 cases Karahissar t.q. at the equivalent of 8s. 8d. per lb., and four cases choice Karahissar t.q. at 9s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. terms, European ports. Market closes very firm with buyers, and the arrivals in Smyrna to date amount to 2,822 cases, against 1,184 cases at the corresponding date of last year.

PLATINUM CHLORIDE has advanced considerably, the price in 15-grain tubes being now 29s. 5d. net per doz.

POTASH PRUSSIATE.—Very firm at 6½d. for foreign yellow.

POTASHES.—American have advanced 1s. 6d. per cwt., to 33s., and Montreal are 1s. dearer, at 34s. *Pearlash* is still 40s.

QUININE.—Although there is no actual business to report speculatively, there is rather more consumptive inquiry, probably owing to the feeling that quinine at present prices is worth stocking. The tone is therefore firmer, inasmuch as there are now buyers at 7½d. for German sulphate from second-hands, but holders are not at all keen for business at the moment.

SAFFRON.—As stated last week the Spanish crop has proved to be a full average one, but prices, although unsettled, are a trifle firmer than last week, at from 29s. 6d. per lb. net downwards, according to quality.

SELLAC is firmer owing to several advances in the Calcutta rupee-price, but the higher rates now asked have restricted business. Spot has been sold at from 207s. to 212s. for ordinary to good TN. Fine Orange marks are quoted at from 235s. to 245s., A. C. Garnet at 210s., and G.A.L. at 197s. 6d. Futures have also moved upwards, the sales including December at 207s. to 210s., January 203s. to 208s., February 207s., and March 204s.

SODA BICHROMATE has advanced ½d. per lb., to 3d. *Potash* is unchanged at 3½d.

SPICES.—At auction *Jamaica Ginger* was rather firmer, 30 barrels selling without reserve at 59s. 6d. for good ordinary and 56s. for wormy. Unsorted native *Cochin-cut* was bought in at 55s. and small cut at 45s. No *Singapore Pepper* was offered at auction: fair Alleppy sold without reserve at 5d., being cheaper. Privately fair sales of *Singapore* have been made at 5½d., and a large business has been done for shipment at firmer prices, including January-March at 4½d., but 5d. is now asked. *White pepper* is also dearer, good sales of *Singapore* having been made at 6½d. to 6½d., c.i.f. d/w for January-March; spot is quiet at 6½d. for fair. *Nutmegs* and *Mace* were steady. Five cases of good bright *Penang Cloves* were bought in at auction at 1s. 4d., and 100 bales fair *Zanzibar*, which were bought in, were afterwards sold privately at 7½d. The delivery market has been firm but quiet, the sales comprising January-

March at 7½d. to 7½d., and March-May at 7½d. For arrival November-January shipment has been sold at 6½d. and January-March at 7d. to 7½d. c.i.f. d/w.

London Drug-auctions.

A LARGER quantity than usual of new and old goods was offered to-day, about half of which were disposed of, the tone being somewhat slow. *Cape aloes* continue to sell well at about steady prices, especially for fine. *Buchu*, being still scarce, sold at an advance of from 1d. to 2d. *Sumatra benzoin* was slow of sale, the quantity offered being heavier than usual. *Cardamoms* realised an advance of from 1d. to 2d. all round, especially on the lower grades. *Cascara sagrada* sold cheaply owing to profit-taking. *Dragon's-blood* and *gamboge* were neglected. *Jamaica honey* sold firmly, and a large supply of Australian also went off in buyers' favour. *Ipecacuanha* was 3d. lower, buyers being filled with East Indian at cheap rates. *Kola* was also lower. *Menthol* is lower on forced sales. *Orris* maintains its price, as does *rhubarb*, which is in good demand. Full prices were paid for *Lima* and genuine grey *Jamaica sarsaparilla*. *Tinnevelly senna* sold at an advance of from ½d. to 1d. per lb. Bees' wax of all descriptions was flat. Private sales in the following table of offers and purchases are marked with an asterisk:

	Offered	Sold	Offered	Sold
Aloes—			Mastich	16 ... 0
<i>Cape</i>	99 ... 87		<i>Menthol</i>	19 ... 10
<i>Socotrine</i>	10 ... 0		<i>Myrrh</i>	45 ... 4
<i>Zanzibar</i>	7 ... 0		<i>Nux vomica</i>	228 ... 34
Ambergris (tins)...	7 ... 0		Oil—	
<i>Aniseed</i>	60 ... 20		<i>aniseed</i>	26 ... 3
<i>Annatto seed</i>	7 ... 0		<i>Backhousia cit.</i>	4 ... 0
<i>Antimony (cr.)</i>	25 ... *5		<i>cajuput</i>	17 ... 0
<i>Asafetida</i>	85 ... 50		<i>cinnamon</i>	24 ... 6
<i>Balsam Tolu</i>	29 ... 8		<i>clove</i>	2 ... 0
Benzoin—			<i>eucalyptus</i>	32 ... 0
<i>Palembang</i>	79 ... 7		<i>lemongrass</i>	33 ... 0
<i>Siam</i>	3 ... 0		<i>orange</i>	4 ... 0
<i>Sumatra</i>	260 ... 38		<i>peppermint</i>	
<i>Birchlime (Jap.)</i>	10 ... 0		(Japanese)	10 ... 0
<i>Buchu</i>	12 ... 6		<i>rose</i>	1 ... 0
<i>Calumba</i>	259 ... 0		<i>Olibanum</i>	13 ... 0
<i>Camphor (Ch. er.)</i>	48 ... 0		<i>Orange-peel</i>	9 ... 0
<i>Jap. tabs</i>	5 ... 0		<i>Orris</i>	59 ... 29
<i>Cannabis indica</i>	18 ... *1		<i>Papain</i>	4 ... 0
<i>Cantharides</i>	2 ... 0		<i>Patchouli leaves</i>	9 ... 0
<i>Cardamoms</i>	274 ... 208		<i>Rhatany</i>	9 ... 0
<i>Cascara sagrada</i>	582 ... 464		<i>Rhubarb (China)</i>	51 ... 17
<i>Cascarilla</i>	20 ... 0		<i>Rose-petals (Fr.)</i>	3 ... 0
<i>Cassia fistula</i>	18 ... 0		<i>Saffron (tins)</i>	4 ... 0
<i>Castorum</i>	1 ... 0		<i>Sandalwood</i>	21 ... 6
<i>Chiretta</i>	3 ... 3		Sarsaparilla—	
<i>Cinchona</i>	65 ... 34		grey Jam.	23 ... 23
<i>Civet</i>	11 ... 0		<i>Lima</i>	14 ... 14
<i>Coca-leaves</i>	7 ... 0		native	27 ... 8
<i>Colocynth and pulp</i>	20 ... 4		<i>Scablac</i>	47 ... 31
<i>Cubeb</i>	93 ... 5		<i>Scammonium</i>	8 ... 0
<i>Cuttle-bone</i>	63 ... 0		Scammony-root	21 ... *21
<i>Dragon's-blood</i>	20 ... 0		<i>Seedlac</i>	51 ... 0
<i>Elaterium</i>	1 ... 0		<i>Senega</i>	4 ... 0
<i>Ergot</i>	37 ... 5		Senna and pods—	
<i>Euphorbia pil.</i>	2 ... 0		<i>Alex.</i>	99 ... 6
<i>Galangal</i>	215 ... 215		<i>Mecci</i>	4 ... 0
<i>Galls (China)</i>	5 ... 0		<i>Tinnevelly</i>	361 ... 313
<i>Gamboge</i>	32 ... 0		<i>Soy</i>	75 ... 0
<i>Gentian</i>	10 ... 0		<i>Squill</i>	9 ... 0
<i>Guaiacum</i>	2 ... 0		<i>Sticklac</i>	5 ... 1
<i>Gum arabic</i>	58 ... 12		<i>Strophanthus</i>	3 ... 0
Honey—			<i>Tamarinds (W.I.)</i>	10 ... 0
<i>Australian</i>	316 ... 316		<i>Vanilla</i>	1 ... 1
<i>Californian</i>	19 ... 0		Wax (bees)—	
<i>Cuban</i>	10 ... 10		<i>Aden</i>	15 ... 0
<i>Jamaica</i>	79 ... 17		<i>African</i>	4 ... 4
<i>Insect-powder</i>	5 ... 0		<i>Banda</i>	14 ... 0
Ipecacuanha—			<i>Cape</i>	5 ... 0
<i>East Indian</i>	25 ... 25		<i>East Indian</i>	157 ... 0
<i>Rio (Matto Grosso)</i>	18 ... 6		<i>Jamaica</i>	47 ... 1
<i>Jalap</i>	26 ... 0		<i>Madagascar</i>	9 ... 1
<i>Kamala</i>	8 ... 0		<i>Mogador</i>	7 ... 0
<i>Kino</i>	5 ... 0		<i>Nyassaland</i>	14 ... 0
<i>Kola</i>	95 ... 64		<i>Smyrna</i>	11 ... 0
<i>Lime-juice (raw)</i>	33 ... 6		<i>Zanzibar</i>	255 ... 5
			<i>Wax (Japanese)</i>	5 ... 5

ALOES.—About steady, especially for fine *Cape*; a moderate quantity of good bright hard firsts realised 34s. to 34s. 6d., good seconds 33s., ditto dull 31s. to 32s., fair seconds 29s. 6d. to 30s., ordinary seconds 27s. to 28s. 6d., common dull drossy and soft 24s. to 24s. 6d. Fair hard to softish *Socotrine* in kegs were held at 82s. 6d. to 85s. per

cwt.; fair hard to soft hepatic Zanzibar monkey skins were bought in at 60s.

ANISEED partly sold at 25s. 6d. per cwt.

ANTIMONY.—For Chinese crude 72*lb.* 10s. per ton was wanted, privately 67*lb.* is quoted near at hand and December 64*lb.* c.i.f. English *Regulus* is 108*lb.* to 111*lb.* and next year 106*lb.* to 110*lb.*

ASAFETIDA.—For 50 cases of low stony from Bombay from 5*s.* to 5*s.* 6d. per cwt. was paid without reserve.

BALSAM TOLU.—Eight large tins (without cases) sold at 9*d.* per lb. for hard genuine but slightly drossy. Fair hard was held at 11*d.*

BENZOIN.—A large quantity of Sumatra was offered, but only a small proportion sold, prices being firm for fine but easy for other grades. Good seconds, well packed, with small to bold white almonds, sold at 8*lb.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Good fair almondy realised from 7*lb.* to 7*lb.* 5*s.* Ordinary seconds sold at 5*lb.* 15*s.* and thirds without reserve at from 79*s.* to 81*s.* Palembang thirds sold at from 42*s.* 6*d.* to 45*s.*

BUCHU sold at an advance of 1*d.* to 2*d.* Seven bales of round practically all sold, including fine green at 1*s.* 3*d.* and good green to fair slightly yellowish at 1*s.* 2*d.* Three bales from another catalogue were held at 1*s.* 3*d.*, and 3 bales good to fair green "longs" at 7*d.* to 8*d.*

CAMPHOR.—A parcel of 48 cases of Chinese crude was held at 355*s.*. For Japanese refined 1-oz. tablets 4*s.* 3*d.* is wanted, and privately there has been a fair business in 2½-lb. slabs at up to 4*s.* 0½*d.* per lb., c.i.f.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Small sales of good Bombay tops have been made privately at 4*s.* For siftings 3*s.* 6*d.* was mentioned as the price in auction.

CARDAMOMS practically all sold at an advance of 1*d.* to 2*d.* per lb., especially for the lower qualities, the following prices being paid: Ceylon-Mysore: Extra bold fine pale few split, 3*s.* 4*d.*; extra bold dullish, 2*s.* 5*d.*; bold medium good pale, 2*s.* 1*d.* to 2*s.* 3*d.*; bold medium dullish, 2*s.*; good pale long, 1*s.* 8*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.*; bold brownish (Mangalore character), 1*s.* 9*d.*; small and medium pale, 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 7*d.*; small pale, 1*s.* 1*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.*; brown and split, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 1*d.*; pale to good seed, 1*s.* 7*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.*; Alleppy, good brown, 1*s.* 4*d.*; Indian, 1*s.* 9*d.*

The exports from Ceylon from January 1 to October 15 amounted to 593,471 lb., against 558,370 lb. and 751,787 lb. for the corresponding periods of 1905 and 1904.

CASCARA SAGRADA sold cheaply, 220 bags realising from 40*s.* to 41*s.* gross for net without reserve, and 214 bags of two-year-old crop, also without reserve, from 40*s.* to 42*s.* per cwt.

CASCARILLA is extremely firm at 75*s.* for small broken quill and 65*s.* for small twiggy. Siftings were limited at 45*s.*

CHIRETTA again realised high prices, from 7*d.* to 8*d.* being paid for 3 bailes of good.

CIVET.—For a new lot of 11 horns said to be the only first-hand lot 4*s.* 9*d.* per oz. was quoted for very pale of good flavour. Privately the stocks are now in much smaller compass, as fair sales have been made at about 4*s.* 9*d.* per oz.

COCA-LEAVES are somewhat scarce. Good green Ceylon were held to-day at 8½*d.* per lb.

COLOCYNTH sold cheaply. Fair Turkey apple went at from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 1*d.*, and broken and slightly discoloured at 10*d.* Good pulp was held at 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

CUBEB.—Five bags of fair sold without reserve at 46*s.*; for another lot of 15 bags of clean genuine 55*s.* was wanted.

ERGOT.—Good bold dampish Spanish was held at 1*s.* 9*d.*, and for 5 bags offered without reserve 11*d.* was paid for slightly wormy Spanish. Privately the market is firm.

GALANGAL.—Rough and of dubious quality sold without reserve at from 1*s.* to 2*s.* per cwt., if pay charges.

GAMBoge.—Five parcels were offered, amounting in all to 32 packages; 17*lb.* to 17*lb.* 10*s.* was wanted for fair to good partly blocky Siam pipe, and holders showed no disposition to shade these prices.

GUM ARABIC.—Australian again sold at high prices, ten packages bold red frosted selling at from 86*s.* to 88*s.*, dusty at 81*s.*, and blocky at 70*s.*

HONEY.—The interest centred in a parcel of 316 cases Australian honey from Sydney which sold cheaply at from 17*s.* to 18*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for fair thick dark-brown syrup.

Jamaica honey was quiet; fair liquid in barrels was purchased at 20*s.* to 20*s.* 6*d.*, nice pale setting was held at 28*s.* per cwt. Good pale partly set Californian is limited at from 36*s.* to 38*s.* Ten cases of dull yellow setting Cuban realised 18*s.* per cwt. It is said 800 cases have arrived from Honolulu.

IPECACUANHA.—Easier. The interest centred in a new parcel of cultivated East Indian, from Singapore, which sold readily and cheaply at from 8*s.* 1*d.* to 8*s.* 2*d.* (one lot at 8*s.*) for the usual uniform quality. Six bales of Matto Grosso also sold cheaply at 8*s.* for good bright native-picked, and 7*s.* 8*d.* to 7*s.* 9*d.* for dull grey to slightly country-damaged. A further 10 bales were bought in.

JALAP was held for extremely high prices, 26 bags of more or less stained and wet being taken out at the fancy figure of 1*s.* 9*d.* being mentioned as the price. No analysis was given.

KOLA sold at rather lower prices. Sixty-four packages of good bold bright natural Jamaica halves sold at from 2*d.* to 3*d.*, and slightly mouldy and dull at 2½*d.* to 2*d.*

LIME-JUICE.—Fair pale raw West Indian in hogsheads sold at 1*s.* per gal. In barrels, brown sold at 10*d.*, subject, and ordinary dark at 6*d.*, subject.

MYRRH is firmly held. For good pale but small and dusty sorts 85*s.* was wanted. Four cases of good siftings sold at the extremely high price of 80*s.*, owing to competition.

NUX VOMICA.—A parcel of 34 bags of ordinary dark Madras sold at 7*s.* 6*d.*

OIL, BACKHOUSIA CITRIODORA, containing 97 per cent. of aldehydes, was bought in at 12*s.* per lb.

OIL, CLOVE, containing from 83 to 85 per cent. eugenol, was limited at 4*s.* 2*d.* per lb.

OIL, EUCALYPTUS, containing 58 per cent. cineol, was held at 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb. A case of *citriodora* was bought in at 10*d.*, and another of *Melaleuca linariifolia* at 1*s.* 5*d.*

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—Ten cases of Japanese dementholismed Kobayashi were held at 6*s.*, a bid of 5*s.* 11*d.* being refused. Both American and Japanese are extremely quiet privately, with quotations nominal.

ORRIS.—Fair Florentine sorts realised 28*s.* per cwt.

RHATANY.—Nine bales of good small Peruvian, almost free from chumps, were held at 4½*d.* per lb., gross for net.

RHUBARB.—About steady. For a case of stalky Canton trimming root with three-quarters good pinky fracture 1*s.* 4*d.* was paid. Bold flat Canton with three-quarters fair pinky fracture sold at 1*s.* 5*d.*, small flat Canton with three-quarters good pinky fracture at 1*s.* 3*d.*, and good small and medium round at 1*s.* 6*d.*; round horny High-dried of dull coat with half reddish fracture and half dark sold at 1*s.*, and five cases of round and flat Shensi sold at 1*s.* 9*d.* to 2*s.* There has been a fair demand privately, including horny High-dried at 11½*d.*

SANDALWOOD.—Six bundles of Madras logs and chips sold at 15*s.* per ton subject.

SARSAPARILLA.—A new parcel of 14 bales of Lima-Jamaica sold at full prices, from 1*s.* 7*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* being paid for good sound rolled and from 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* for sea-damaged. Grey Jamaica, of which 2 parcels, consisting of 27 bales, were offered, also realised full prices. From 2*s.* 1*d.* to 2*s.* 2*d.* was paid for fair to good fibrous and 2*s.* 1*d.* for roughish. A few bales of native Jamaica partly sold at from 5*d.* to 6*d.* for sea and water damaged. A further bale of native yellow realised 11*d.*

SCABLAC.—A parcel of 47 bags mostly sold at from 8*lb.* to 8*lb.* 2*s.* 6*d.* for fair, slightly blocky Madras, and from 7*lb.* 15*s.* to 7*lb.* 17*s.* 6*d.* for blocky.

SENNA.—The small supplies offered met with keen competition, realising an advance of ¼*d.* to ½*d.* per lb., but for a few stand-out lots exorbitant prices were paid. Good bold to fine green Tinnevelly sold at 4*d.* to 7½*d.*, medium to fair greenish 3*d.* to 3½*d.*, small and medium greenish 2*d.* to 2½*d.*, ordinary small 1½*d.* to 2*d.*, common yellow and specky 1½*d.* to 1¾*d.*, dark to good pods sold at 1¾*d.* to 2½*d.* Fair half-leaf Alexandrian was held at 4*d.* (at which sales have been made) and pods at 7½*d.* per lb.; 12 bales ordinary broken leaf sold at 3*d.* Siftings are worth 2½*d.*

Soy.—Good thick Chinese (Wochan) was held at 1*s.* 8*d.* per gal., duty paid.

SQUILL is still very firm, 7d. being required for good pale and 4d. for common brown.

STICKLAC.—One bag of blocky Saigon sold at 7l. 5s. per cwt. without reserve.

WAX, BEES'.—Flat. Good brown Zanzibar block was held at 6l. 15s., at which 5 bales had been disposed of prior to the auction; 6l. 13s. 9d. was refused. Only one case of Jamaica sold, 6l. 10s. being paid for dark brown; fair to good was bought at 7l. 12s. 6d. to 8l. A bid of 6l. 10s. is to be submitted for fair Madagascar; fine bright orange Cape in cases was bought in at 7l. 10s., and for 5 trusses good W.C. African wax lying in Liverpool 6l. 17s. 6d. was paid. Fourteen bales fair greyish part drossy from Banda were bought in at 6l. 10s., as were 157 cases of East Indian wax.

WAX, JAPAN.—Five cases of dull, dirty slabs sold at 54s. without reserve.

Arrivals.

Among the arrivals from November 1 to 7 inclusive are the following: Acetate of lime (@ Portland, Me.), 385; acetic acid, (@ Stettin) 85 cbys., (@ Terneuzen) 59, (@ Rotterdam) 247; albumen, (@ Boulogne) 22, (@ St. Petersburg) 80 cs., (@ St. Petersburg) 65, (@ Marseilles) 2; antimony ore (@ Singapore) 669; arsenic, (@ Bordeaux) 40, (@ Antwerp) 56, (@ Oporto) 24; balsams (@ Hamburg), 5 cs.; benzoin, (@ Bombay) 10, (@ Singapore) 116 cs., (@ Penang) 27; bleaching-powder, (@ Hamburg) 117, (@ Cologne) 2,315 cs.; bromine (@ Hamburg), 184 cs.; ealamus (@ Amsterdam), 5; camphor, (@ Hamburg) 5, (@ Hong-Kong) 100 cs. in tr.; carbolic acid (@ Rotterdam), 40; castor oil (@ Marseilles), 56; chamomiles (@ Ghent) 5; cinchona, (@ Hamburg) 76, (@ Calicut) 37; cloves (@ Hamburg), 700 lbs.; cochineal, 19; cod-liver oil, (@ Aalesund) 225 brls., (@ Bergen) 80; cream of tartar (@ Rotterdam), 36; cumin-oil (@ Hamburg), 4 cs.; dragon's blood (@ Singapore), 7 cs.; drugs, (@ Hamburg) 42, (@ Rotterdam) 31; egg yolk (@ Hamburg), 42; essential oils (@ New York) 69 cs., 25 pkgs.; gum arabic, (@ Bombay) 130, (at W.C. Africa) 286; jalap (@ Hamburg), 10; kola (@ W.C. Africa), 8; manna (@ Palermo), 15; menthol (@ Kobe), 5 cs.; opium, (@ Rotterdam) 22, (@ Marseilles) 37, (@ Smyrna) 30; peppermint oil (@ New York), 17; pot. chlor. (@ Tréport), 24; pot. iodide (@ Yokohama), 10; quinine (@ Rotterdam), 16 cs.; roots, barks, etc. (@ New York), 45; saccharin (@ Rotterdam), 11 cs.; salmiac (@ Rotterdam), 30; senna (@ Tutticorin), 166 and 175 in tr.; sugar of lead (@ Stettin), 19; sulphuric acid (@ Antwerp), 200 tons; tartar, (@ Rotterdam) 178, (@ Hamburg) 54; turmeric (@ Bombay), 95; wax, bees', (@ Bombay) 24 cs., (@ Hamburg) 46; wood oil (@ Shanghai), 29.

Heavy Chemicals.

A good all-round business continues to be done in the heavy chemical market at all the principal centres, and the general tone is very firm. Home consuming trades continue to call up deliveries against existing contracts in a very satisfactory manner, and there is also a fair volume of miscellaneous business.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA continues on the firm side. Beckton, 12l. 11s. 3d.; January to June delivery, 12l. 15s.; Beckton terms, 12l. 5s. to 12l. 7s. 6d.; London, 12l. 7s. 6d.; Leith, 12l. 8s. 9d.; and Hull, 12l. 5s. to 12l. 7s. 6d.

ALKALI-PRODUCE.—Bleaching-powder is in strong demand. Softwood casks, free on rails, 4l. 12s. 6d. to 4l. 17s. 6d., and export 5l. to 5l. 10s. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool according to market; caustic soda firm at unchanged rates, 76 to 77 per cent., 10l. 10s. to 10l. 12s. 6d.; 70 per cent., 9l. 15s. to 9l. 17s. 6d.; and 60 per cent. 8l. 15s. to 8l. 17s. 6d. per ton. Ammonia alkali 58 per cent., 4l. 10s. to 4l. 15s. per ton, free on rails in bags. Soda crystals are moving well at unchanged rates of 62s. 6d. to 65s. per ton, f.o.b. Tyne, and 67s. 6d. f.o.b. Liverpool. Saltcake very firm at 32s. 6d. to 35s. per ton, free on rails in bulk. Bicarbonate of soda, 6l. 12s. 6d. to 6l. 17s. 6d. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool in 1-cwt. kegs, and 6l. 7s. 6d. to 6l. 12s. 6d. for larger packages. Chlorates of potash and soda dearer at 3½d. to 3¾d. per lb., according to quantity, etc. Prussiates of potash and soda are also dearer at 6¼d. per lb. and 4d. per lb. respectively. Hyposulphite of soda continues very firm, especially on prompt account, but higher prices are also likely to rule forward. Present quotations subject to arrangement of delivery, ordinary crystals in large casks 6l. to 6l. 10s. per ton; in 1-cwt. kegs 7l. to 10l., in accordance with quality and quantity. Silicates of soda, too, are on the firm side, and for some markets dearer: 140° Tw. 4l. 2s. 6d. to 4l. 12s. 6d., 100° Tw. 3l. 12s. 6d. to 4l. 2s. 6d., and 75° Tw. 3l. 5s. to 3l. 15s. per ton, according to quality, quantity, and destination.

American Drug-market.

New York, October 23.

The drug-market is active, with a very firm undertone and upward movement in several lines.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—Central American and Bahia are offered at 30c. to 32c. Pará is scarce, with little offering; 45c. is a nominal inside figure, but up to 60c. is asked.

BALSAM PERU is firmer, with \$1.05 asked.

BUCHU-LEAVES.—Yellow short are offered down to 20c., and prime green at 25c. to 30c.

CAMPHOR is again hardening, and while \$1.05 is still quoted, an early advance is anticipated.

CASCARA SAGRADA is easier at 10½c. for new bark, and dealers are anxious sellers at this figure.

CITRONELLA OIL is easier, and offering in drums at 42c. to 45c. Supplies are not heavy.

COD-LIVER OIL is strong at \$25.00 to \$28.00 for prime Norwegian.

ERGOT is slow of sale, with Russian obtainable at 26c.

GOLDEN SEAL (HYDRASTIS) is scarce and advancing, with little obtainable below \$1.65.

GUARANA.—Supplies are well concentrated, and \$1.75 is asked for prompt delivery.

IPECAC.—Rico is very firm at \$1.95 to \$2.00. Cartagena is obtainable at \$1.87½.

JAPAN WAX is firmly held, and none is obtainable below 13c.

MENTHOL is a trifle firmer at \$2.60 per lb.

NUX VOMICA is offering at 2½c. to 3¼c., according to grade.

OPIUM is steady at \$3.10.

PEPPERMINT OIL is a little steadier, but quotations are unchanged at \$2.65 for bulk.

QUININE is active, with quotations unchanged at 14½c.

SARSAPARILLA.—Mexican is firm at 10½c. to 11c.

SENEGA is easy, with Western in light demand at 48c. per lb.

Cablegrams.

HAMBURG, November 8:—Refined camphor, cumin seed, ergot, lycopodium are all firm and unchanged.

SMYRNA, November 7:—The sales of opium for the week ending Wednesday amount to 60 cases for the Continent and the United States at the equivalent of from 8s. 6d. to 9s. 3d. per lb. Sellers are tenacious, and rain is much needed.

NEW YORK, November 8:—Business in drugs is slow. Druggists' opium in case lots is more firmly held at \$3.12 per lb., a 2c. advance on the week. Cascara sagrada is steady at 10c. per lb. Ergot is firmer at 28c. Balsam copaiba hardens at 30c. per lb. Manna is now lower again, 40c. per lb. being quoted. Golden seal (hydrastis) is slow of sale at \$1.60. Peppermint oil in tins is easy, the price having been reduced since last week by 5c. to \$2.60 per lb. Ipecacuanha (Matto Grosso) is still strong at \$1.95 per lb.

AMSTERDAM, November 8:—At the auctions of cinchona held here to-day 9,690 packages were offered, weighing 896,643 kilos., and containing the equivalent of 47,552 kilos. quinine sulphate. These figures compare with 7,833 packages, weighing 721,230 kilos. and containing 41,408 kilos. quinine, offered at the auction on September 27. Of the 9,690 packages offered 9,672 packages sold at an average unit of 4.62c. per half-kilo., as compared with 4.14c. paid at the September auction. The following were the approximate quantities of quinine purchased by the principal buyers: (1) The English and American factories, 10,776 kilos.; (2) the Brunswick factory, 2,770 kilos.; (3) the Mannheim factory, 4,470 kilos.; (4) the Amsterdam factory, 5,489 kilos.; (5) the Frankfort and Stuttgart factories, 5,679 kilos.; (6) various buyers, 18,283 kilos. The lowest price paid for manufacturing-bark was 5c. per half-kilo., and the highest 50¼c., while for pharmaceutical bark from 12c. to 45½c. was paid. The 12 packages Java coca-leaves sold at from 39½c. to 40½c. per half-kilo.

European Petroleum Union.

The European Petroleum Union has been registered at Bremen as a company with a capital of 20,000,000m. (1,000,000£). The promoters of the new company include the firms which are associated with the great naphtha-producers, Nobel Bros., of St. Petersburg, and Rothschild Bros., of Paris, together with the Deutsche Bank and others interested in petroleum. The object of the company is to effect an amalgamation of all the European organisations for the sale of petroleum and to form a combination, which, after the retirement of the Shell Co., of London, from the European market, is destined to compete directly with the Standard Oil Co. for the supremacy of the Continental market.

South African News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

Note.—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:

South African Pharmaceutical Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.
Natal Pharmaceutical Society.
Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society.
Rhodesia Pharmaceutical Society.
Northern District Chemists' Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Orange River Colony.

Cape Colony.

GENERAL DEALERS ACT.—The working of this Act is still causing a little excitement, the clause dealing with early closing being a bone of contention. There seems to be a reluctance on the part of the majority of shopkeepers to take advantage of the closing clause. Meetings have been held to consider it in various parts of the Colony, but so far the majority have been against availing themselves of this "grandmotherly legislation," as they call it.

THE RAILWAY RATES PROBLEM.—There are echoes of compromise in the air over this vexed question. At a meeting of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce on October 15, a motion was submitted by the Chairman (Mr. J. W. Jagger, M.L.A.)—

That in view of the resolution adopted by this Chamber on September 17, 1906, expressing the opinion that the time has arrived when the outstanding railway questions and disputes between the several South African Governments should be submitted to an inter-colonial conference for mutual settlement, this Chamber further recommends for the favourable consideration of such Conference that the first principle to be agreed upon should be that of point-to-point rates from the ports to the principal centres of competition, and that in this connection the fair claims of the Western System and Cape Town should receive adequate consideration.

After some discussion the motion was unanimously agreed to.

ALLEGED CUSTOMS FRAUDS.—The Cape Colonial Customs have seized at Algoa Bay something like twenty-four large casks of rectified spirit in transit for the Transvaal. The lot was consigned from Hamburg, it is stated, as linseed oil. A similar consignment has been seized by the Customs at Cape Town.—At Cape Town, on October 10, William Thomas Anderson (48), an importer by occupation and the manager of the South African Viavi Co., was charged with defrauding the Customs Department. The Chief Clerk of the Customs Department deposed that in consequence of information received at the beginning of the year, a number of documents were impounded at Cape Town and Johannesburg. Further proceedings were instituted as the result of instructions from the Attorney-General. He calculated the actual value of the goods on which duty was paid by the accused, and found that the declared value was about one-fourth the actual value of the goods. Other evidence having been given, accused was committed for trial.

PHARMACY BOARD OF CAPE COLONY.—The three gentlemen named were nominated for seats on the Board for three years beginning January 1907: William Kelk Mager, James McJannet, and John Parry. As only three nominations reached the Colonial Secretary, these gentlemen were duly declared members of the Board for the period specified. Of those members elected by the chemists Mr. W. K. Mager, Queenstown, is the oldest in years of service. Mr. McJannet is just closing his first three years of office, and his return gives general satisfaction, especially in the Eastern Province, where "Mac," as he is affectionately referred to in the trade, is well known. Mr. J. Parry has been placed in position by the Kimberley organisation of chemists. He manages Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co.'s branch in Diamondopolis. The Board itself would doubtless have preferred a "master chemist" to help them along in their deliberations and recommendations, but owing to a muddle in the arrangements of the Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony the youngest of chemists' organisations slipped in with their man. Mr. Parry's fellow managers and assistants will watch with interest his work on the Board. This, it is said, is the first time an assistant has secured a seat since the inception of the Board.

Natal.

LANDING-CHARGES.—At Durban on October 15, the Chief Magistrate, Mr. Binns, gave judgment in a case where J. Levin sued the African Boating Co. for the return of £s. 1d., paid by him under protest in connection with the landing of some goods at the Point. It appears that it is the custom of the landing companies to charge £s. 6d. per day storage, if the consignee does not clear the goods within forty-eight hours after the ship has been reported at the Customs. The Magistrate held that the custom was not strong enough to allow it to be read in a bill of landing, and gave judgment to that effect. It is stated that this decision will save local merchants a very considerable sum annually.

Orange River Colony.

Poison in Proprietaries.—*A propos* of the recent prosecution in the Colony, reported in the C. & D. of October 6, p. 526, and October 20, p. 599, the following official communication from the Secretary to the Law Department at Bloemfontein will prove of interest:

Prosecutions under the Medical and Pharmacy Ordinance.

SIR.—In reply to your letter, directing the attention of the Acting Attorney-General to the prosecutions being instituted for contravention of Section 50 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1904, I am directed to state that the Acting Attorney-General has instructed the police that, unless they have clear information to the contrary, it is not to be presumed that any medicine which is included in Division III. of the third schedule to the Ordinance contains a poison within the meaning of Division I. and II., and that prosecutions are not to be instituted in future against general dealers who keep for sale or sell the patent or Dutch medicines included in the said Division III. without having obtained the certificate mentioned in Section 50 of the Ordinance unless such medicine is found to contain such a poison as above mentioned.

This makes a little clearer a point which has hitherto troubled chemists and general dealers.

Transvaal.

REBUILT.—The pharmacy of Mr. Walker Pole, at the corner of De Korte and De Beer streets, Braamfontein, has been rebuilt, the fittings, etc., being supplied by Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons, of London. The shop is figured elsewhere in this issue.

AN OPIUM-HAUL.—At Johannesburg on October 3, Lewis Gluckmann and John Kowarski were again charged (see C. & D., October 20, p. 599) with importing 838 lb. of opium, and with being in possession of 176 lb. of opium on September 22. The evidence of a Customs officer was to the effect that, on the date named, he examined ninety-nine bags of empty bottles consigned to the accused from Lourenço Marques. In nearly every one he found a package of opium, and altogether there were seventy-two packages, weighing 662 lb., in the ninety-nine bags. On the application of the Public Prosecutor, the accused were again remanded.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF CAPE COLONY.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Society was held in the Y.M.C.A. Rooms, Cape Town, on October 11, the President (Mr. D. K. Petersen) in the chair. The attendance was not large, but among those present were Messrs. Frank C. Mathew (Heynes, Mathew & Co.), J. S. North, A. E. A. Tohill, J. H. Cooper, T. S. Martin, H. E. Cope, Wright, Dr. Froembling, and the Secretary.

LETTERS.

The minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed, and the Secretary was instructed to call a meeting of the administrators of the Benevolent Fund.—A letter was read from Mr. A. J. Rivett, who was absent up-country, regretting his inability to be present.—Mr. W. H. Helmore wrote to the effect that he did not intend to stand for election for the Colonial Pharmacy Board. It transpired that Mr. Helmore had been a member of the Board for the past fifteen years.—A letter was read from Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., London, acknowledging receipt of the letter of condolence sent by the Society for transmission to the relatives of the late Mr. Richardson, who so long represented the firm in South Africa.

Mr. J. S. North proposed, and Mr. A. E. A. Tothill seconded, that the Society do not contribute the sum of 10/- to the Benevolent Fund this year.

A SOUTH AFRICAN PHARMACOPEIA.

Mr. G. S. Fuller (Aliwal North) moved that it is desirable in the interests of the public to have a South African Pharmacopeia in which the formulas of Dutch medicines shall appear, and any deviations shall be punishable under the Food and Drugs Act. Mr. Fuller explained that by this means uniformity would be ensured and unfair competition would be obviated. Taking kraam droppels, for example, he said, the proportion of tr. opii varied from 1 to 6 to 1 to 8. The purchasers of medicines under their English names were protected by the Food, Drugs, and Seeds Act, but when the articles were purchased under their Dutch names no protection existed.—Dr. Froembling did not consider the motion practicable, while Mr. E. T. Martin thought the scheme a good one.—After a lengthy discussion, the Secretary was requested to write to Mr. Fuller regretting that in view of the work before the Society, some of which was of an urgent nature, the subject must stand over until a more opportune moment.

DRUGS AND PROPRIETARIES.

The President then drew the attention of the meeting to the resolution moved by Dr. Gregory, and passed unanimously, at the last meeting of the Colonial Medical Council, which read as follows :

In the opinion of this Council, the provisions of Section 16 of the Medical and Pharmacy Amendment Act, 1899, requiring that, in the case of any patent or proprietary medicine intended for human use, and containing any poison mentioned in the third schedule of the said Act, it shall bear upon the bottle, case, or other package immediately containing such medicine a true and exact statement setting forth the fact that poison is contained, and the ordinary name of such poison as is contained, should be rigorously enforced, and the Council recommend the Governor to issue the necessary proclamation under the said section for effecting this purpose.

Mr. A. E. Tothill had no doubt that when the resolution came before the Colonial Pharmacy Board that body would know how to deal with it; but he moved that the Society write the Board on the subject generally.—Mr. North commented strongly. It was true, he said, that the Act said six months' notice had to be given by the Governor to put Clause 16 into operation, but how were they to know if an oversea patent contained a scheduled poison or not; "and if it did, and the manufacturer refrained from correctly labelling his product, who would be prosecuted—why, of course, the seller!" And Mr. North sat down with an air of profound disgust.—The Secretary was instructed to address the Colonial Pharmacy Board in the matter.—This concluded the business of the meeting.

New Books.

These notes do not necessarily exclude subsequent reviews of the works. Any of these books printed in Great Britain can be supplied, at the published price, to readers of this journal on application (with remittance) to the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Brown, J. C. *Practical Chemistry*. Part 1. 5th edit. 8vo. 2s. net. (Churchill.)

Cassall, H. J. S. *Glues and Cements*. Cr. 8vo. 1s. net. (L. U. Gill.)

Fleming's *Text-book of Operative Veterinary Surgery*. Vol. 1. 2nd edit. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 5 $\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. 716. 10s. 6d. net. (Baillière.)

Shaw, P. E. *First-Year Course of Practical Magnetism and Electricity*. Interleaved. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 76. 2s. 6d. net. (Electrician.)

Simon, W. *Manual of Practical Chemistry*. 8th edit. 8vo. 15s. net. (Baillière.)

Steell, G. *Text-book on Diseases of the Heart*. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 390. 7s. 6d. net. (Sherratt & H.)

Stewart, R. W. *Tutorial Physics*. Vol. 3: *Text-book of Light*. Cr. 8vo. Pp. 354. 4s. 6d. (Clive.)

Strawson, G. F. *Standard Fungicides and Insecticides in Agriculture. With Notes on Charlock Destruction*. 2nd edit. 8vo. Pp. 82. 1s. 6d. (Simpkin.)

Struthers, J. W. *Notes on Local Anaesthesia in General Surgery*. Cr. 8vo. 2s. 6d. net. (Churchill.)



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. Publication of letters does not imply our agreement with the arguments or approval of the statements therein. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects presumably of interest to our readers generally. Letters received after the early posts on Wednesday cannot as a rule be dealt with in the current week's issue.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.—We have very full records of the makers or agents for articles and products connected with the chemical and drug trades, and supply information respecting them by post to inquirers. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced in this manner are inserted under "Information Wanted."

Essential-oil Analysis.

SIR,—The interesting and valuable note by Mr. C. T. Bennett published in the current issue of your journal, on the adulteration of lavender oil with ethyl citrate (added in order to augment the "saponification-number"), serves to bring out the shortcomings of some analytical processes in vogue for essential oils, which partake too much of the rule-of-thumb type and too little of really *chemical* analysis. For it is clear that a factor such as the saponification-number obtained by cooking up the oil with alkali and determining the quantity of the latter which has been used by the hydrolysis of the total esters present must have but a limited significance *per se*, and be open to the faking process to which Mr. Bennett calls attention. The present opportunity may be taken to emphasise the futility of guarantees given in respect of commodities such as this oil that they are "B.P." This is taken to mean either that the oil in question is a genuine oil, or that it passes the tests of the B.P., according as the thing is looked at from the point of view of the not-too-expert buyer or that of the not-too-particular seller. The B.P. gives only two actual tests for oil of lavender—the specific gravity and the solubility in 70-per-cent. alcohol—so that it would be easy enough to produce a mixture innocent of oil of lavender which should pass the tests given for this article. But the B.P. describes it as "the oil distilled from the flowers of *Lavandula vera*." It would seem altogether wrong to guarantee and sell as "B.P." a lavender oil adulterated with spike oil or anything else merely because its specific gravity and solubility in 70-per-cent. alcohol accord with the requirements of the B.P. for *oleum lavandulae*, and the practice is one which, to my mind, should be severely discouraged. The remedy is in the hands of the buyers.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES ALEX. HILL.

Southwark, S.E., November 5.

Otto-of-rose Certificate.

SIR,—A short time ago I issued a certificate giving certain figures for a sample of otto of rose, and stating that it was not pure otto. Alleged copies of this have been sent to certain persons, merely stating "Parry's analysis," and giving the figures, but omitting the statement that the otto is impure. I warn buyers against any alleged certificate of mine which does not make a definite statement as to the purity of the article to which it is applied. In the event of such mutilation as that to which I refer happening again, I shall expose the firms issuing such reports.

Borough, S.E., November 5. ERNEST J. PARRY.

Oxalic Acid.

SIR,—The late Professor Tichborne once complained to me about the almost entire absence of information concerning minute doses of oxalic acid—a question likely to be put to an expert witness in a poisoning-case. You recently published some interesting notes on the subject from your correspondents—one to the effect that small doses are popularly used in certain districts with a view to bleaching the skin, and another statement that an oxalic-acid "lemonade" was formerly in the French Codex, and is still

used in France as a refrigerant drink. The literature on the subject is manifestly scanty, but Thudicum, in Zeimsen's Cyclopaedia, states that 10 grains is not a poisonous dose, but that when given in gruel it has an unendurable flavour which manifests itself immediately. When one refers for information to the Edinburgh "Encyclopaedia Medica" one longs for the spacious days of Christison, for the account is really scanty and does not even reproduce his excellent work on the subject. The fatal dose for a boy is said to have been 1 dr. (he was sixteen years of age). Pharmacists have excellent means of learning facts about the action, toxic or otherwise, of oxalic acid, and it is a pity not to record them.

Yours truly,
J. C. McWALTER.

Dublin, November 4.

Violet-leaves.

SIR.—In regard to Mr. Gadd's paper before the Therapeutic Society in London on violet-leaves, I desire to call attention to a note in the "Chemical News" for August 29, 1884, p. 102, where Dr. A. B. Griffiths and Mr. E. C. Conrad state:

Recently we have determined the amount of salicylic acid in the garden pansy with the following results: the leaves yielded 0.133 per cent., stems 0.085, and roots 0.053.

The flowers gave evidence of only a trace of the acid. The note is prefaced by the interesting statement that

Salicylic acid was first discovered as a product of plant-life in certain plants by Piria in 1838. In 1844 Gerhardt and Cahours obtained it from *Gaultheria procumbens* (winter-green), and Professor K. Mandelin has discovered it, or acids of the same series $C_nH_{2n-8}O_3$, in the different varieties of violets and *Violaceæ* generally.

In the light of the above quotations and the account in your issue of last week it seems to me that the physiological action and therapeutic effects are not unlike weak solutions of some such substance as salicylic acid or its congeners. May I therefore ask Mr. Gadd whether he has made any special search for such things as are herein hinted at?

ABEL SCHOLAR. (198/90.)

What is a Gill?

SIR.—A gill in the Manchester district is always considered as being half a pint. A hoggan is half a gill in this district. This quantity is twice as much as I had been used to in the South of England. GRIFF. (206/56.)

SIR.—The subjoined extract from "The Times" Century Dictionary will be interesting in view of the correspondence as to the capacity of the gill. I know in Yorkshire a gill always meant $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, but it is evident that is only a local custom, and it should be $\frac{1}{4}$ pint.

GILL [also jill. Old English, *gille*, *gylle*, *jille*. Old French, *gelle*, a sort of measure for wine. Medieval Latin, *gilla*, a wine vessel; *gello*, a wine measure. Perhaps from the same ultimate source as *gallon*, *q.v.*]. A liquid measure, one-fourth of a pint, in the British and United States systems. The United States gill contains 7.217 cubic inches, equal to 118.35 cubic centimeters. The British imperial gill contains just 5 ounces avoirdupois of distilled water at 62° F. weighed in air under a pressure equal to that of 30 inches of mercury at London, being equal to 142 cubic centimeters, or 1.2 United States gills. Until about 1825 the gill was not considered as part of the regular system of English measures of capacity, and there was some want of uniformity in the use of the name (see the extract from Carew). In the North of England and parts of Scotland a half-pint was called a gill. The Scotch gill was $\frac{1}{8}$ of a Scotch pint, and was therefore about equal to the English "gill."

"They measure their block tin by the gill
Which containeth a pint."—Carew.

Faithfully yours,

Sutton Coldfield.

WM. BOUSFIELD.

SIR.—Referring to Chambers's Etymological Dictionary of the English Language, it is a measure of $\frac{1}{4}$ pint, corroborated by a milk-seller who showed a $\frac{1}{4}$ -pint measure stamped G. I. The origin of the word is thus defined:

Gill. O.F. *gelle*.—Low L. *gillo*, a flask; allied to O.F. *jale*, a large bowl. E. *gallon*. See Gallon.

Gallon.—The standard measure of capacity=4 quarts. O.F. *gallon*, E. *jale*.

Do not these terms seem rather indefinite? In Lancashire the gill always signifies $\frac{1}{4}$ pint. In the vernacular it is employed as a modest appeal for a drink—"Wull theer be a gill?" Seldom refused to the honest working man. I beg to suggest that the Board of Trade should be

memorialised in order to secure uniformity in standard measurements, to which the above-named instance is an exception.

R. GOODWIN MUMBRAY.

The Privy Council and Our Title.

SIR.—The extract from the report of the Royal College of Surgeons will come as a shock to chemists and druggists, after so many lucid explanations of explanations have been given in the House of Lords respecting the Pharmacy and Poisons Bill. There are many opportunities for exposing the slipshod kind of reasoning that goes on in the Upper House and at the Privy Council. I often wonder on what grounds the Privy Council base their decisions. It would appear that the syllogism had lost its efficacy; at any rate, they prefer to use a simpler figure—that of the enthymeme. It is certainly much easier, and boy clerks can do the reasoning for the officials. Either the House of Lords of 1868 consisted of a number of noodles or the present House merits that distinction; but on second thoughts I am of opinion that both are in the same galley. However, one thing is very apparent—the title "chemist and druggist" is doomed. For some reason or other, some of the illustrious politicians have got their knife into this unfortunate individual. He must go. This gives rise to another question: What will become ultimately of the "cash chemist" variety? I have wondered why the quasi-professional title "pharmaceutical chemist" may yet live while its twin sister must perish. It is bewildering. The College of Surgeons is told that it need not fear, its titles will not be plundered; it will go on as before, so there is no cause for alarm. Surely this is enough for the Medical Council. Why, then, should it trouble about the Pharmaceutical? The inconsistency is clear enough to the College of Surgeons, but even the inexorable logic of this distinguished Council will not penetrate the unwilling ears of degenerate noblemen. But neither the House of Lords nor the House of Commons is of Divine origin. Their decrees are not final; and it still remains the prerogative of the chemist and druggist to challenge the Government. If we will only move and be determined, we shall get justice. The oil of anointing seems to have fallen on the wrong heads. The tacitly asserted doctrine that governmental authority is unlimited is common to most of us, but it is for us to show that an Act of Parliament cannot do everything. Examinations are the passports (unless we are seven) to professional titles, and if the State enforces these examinations, the same State is bound to protect those persons who pass the examinations. But here we have a contradiction. One it will protect, the other it will not. And members of the House of Lords see nothing unreasonable in this, and, for that matter, neither does the anthropoid ape. The House of Lords and the Privy Council, then, for the moment are prepared to juggle with the chemist and druggist, and I am strongly of opinion that the House of Commons will also soon adopt this method of political legerdemain if we do not thrust the position home and home again. The only way to keep the Pharmacy Bill before the lynx-eyed politician is to put the whole thing before him every day before breakfast. I suggest that when the next reading of the Bill comes on, at least two delegates be sent from every local association in the country, and these delegates should worry the slippery members till they see there is "something in it."

Yours obediently,

Sheffield, November 5.

BERNARD ELLIS.

Trade Affiliation.

SIR.—In your last issue "Unity" tells us "the law demands that those practising as chemists must have a qualified man on their premises." Will "Unity" kindly tell us in your next where such a law is to be found; if he could quote the clause in full it would enlighten the darkness of some of us.

Yours truly,

H. H. (203/43.)

[“Unity” is, of course, wrong. See reply to “Rogamus,” p. 698. It is only in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland that every chemist's shop has to be managed by a qualified person.—EDITOR.]

SIR.—The union advocated by your correspondent “Unity” is what the chemists of Great Britain are waiting for. The only way to defeat cabinet-makers, jockeys, etc., who defile our craft is to stop their supplies—i.e., get hold

of the student. The executive of the union should elect representatives to visit the various colleges of pharmacy to address and point out to the student the advantages and importance of his joining the union. Offices near Galen Place would be an advantage. CYMRO. (202/47.)

SIR.—I must confess myself to be in unqualified sympathy with the spirit, tone, and object of "Unity's" letter in your issue of last week. It is a finely conceived letter, and I do not doubt but that every subscriber to your journal would respond, and vote for some sort of trade affiliation if the opportunity were offered. Nevertheless, while many good objects would doubtless be attained by such affiliation, the one which "Unity" has in view would not be one of them. The success of trade unionism in other occupations does not form an analogous case to the one under consideration, despite the identity of argument revealed in the last paragraph of your correspondent's letter. Trade unions, trade affiliations, or whatsoever these organisations may be called, have in the main been successful because those workmen or assistants who chose to remain outside the union could only be employed in fairly large numbers; hence if only a few remained outside the union they would have sooner or later to come into it. But these organisations being of an arbitrary and more or less spontaneous nature, membership or brotherhood not being legally enforced, it follows that there are always a few who remain outside. We may label them "blacklegs" or the like, yet they may have perfectly legitimate reasons for their seemingly perverse action. Whereas, then, it is impossible in most trades for a few blacklegs to stand aloof from the union, it is clear that among chemists a very small number of blacklegs could successfully afford to do so, for it is patent that the stores already established would be prepared to pay them handsome salaries for their apostasy. Considering these things, and while human nature remains what it is, I fear that nothing short of compulsory membership of the Pharmaceutical Society and the granting to that body statutory powers to compel obedience to its by-laws will ever put chemists on a level with the legal and medical professions in the eyes of the law. It is too late now to cavil at the judgment of the Lords in the case of the Pharmaceutical Society v. London and Provincial Supply Association, Ltd. It is too Utopian an idea to expect the Commons to pass a Bill, and the Lords to sanction it, annulling the above judgment; and it may be equally Utopian to expect the Pharmaceutical Society to be granted the above-mentioned powers. Nevertheless, this last is the only way in which a perfectly incorporated body of chemists can be constituted so that the advantage that "Unity" hopes for may accrue.

JOHN HUTCHEON.

Edinburgh.

"To Fight the Stores."

SIR.—Your note in this week's issue—apparently taken from a local evening paper—is somewhat misleading. The Edinburgh and Leith Traders' Defence Association was constituted last April and is steadily growing in membership. There is nothing in the constitution of the Association, or in the proposed plan of defence, that can be construed as a probability that some system of boycott may be adopted. The official Co-operators call us "boycotters," because we decline to employ store-members, but there is no element of boycott in any such purely defensive action. Full particulars of the Defence Association may be had from the Secretary, Mr. Alex. Easson, S.S.C., 50 Queen Street, Edinburgh.

I am, etc.,

EDINA. (311/96.)

Windows and Tickets.

A Provincial Firm (239/17) say: "We are very much interested in the series of articles at present running in the C. & D. on chemists' windows and window-tickets, which are eminently practical and useful."

Legal Queries.

See the "C. & D. Diary, 1906," for much legal information as to all trade matters. In any circumstance not covered by the articles therein, state the case explicitly with all particulars and submit to the Editor.

W. B. (194/64).—In your cold-cure, nutritive tonic, and corn-silk labels proprietary rights are claimed through the use of a surname in the possessive case. These preparations cannot accordingly enjoy the benefit of the exemption as to

"known, admitted, and approved remedies," this exemption not extending to any preparation for which at any time proprietary rights have been claimed. The nerve-tonic, tooth-ache-essence, and influenza-cold mixture can be brought within the exemption by giving on the label, or on a small supplementary label, an adequate indication of the ingredients or a reference to the published formulae by which they are compounded, such as "Pharmaceutical Formulas, 18." We do not think that the Board of Inland Revenue would object to the addition of colouring-matter, or even flavouring-ingredients, to a medicine prepared according to a published formula.

In Doubt (201/6).—The matter which you submit is less a question of law than of fact. A judge could decide it only upon the evidence submitted. Even on your own statement the facts appear to be against you, and we think you would be unwise to allow the case to go into court. Make the best arrangement you can.

Omega (197/33) asks: "Will the Board of Inland Revenue allow the following labels to be applied to pil. ferri without a stamp?—'Blaud's pills,' 'Iron tonic pills (Dr. Blaud's)', 'Iron tonic pills (Dr. Blaud's formula)', and 'Iron tonic pills (Blaud)'." If the inset of the Standard Tablet and Pill Co. issued with the C. & D. (July 28, p. 23) is correct, 'Dr. Blaud's iron pills' can be used, as on that page there are several labels with the "s," "Blaud's pills" has been declared by the Board of Inland Revenue to be a non-dutiable title. The variations of the title are in the same category. See C. & D. Diary, 1906, p. 287, 67.]

Laurencio (201/7).—As the owners and proprietors of the children's powders you may not have any 1s. 1½d. or other sized packets of the powders in your possession unstamped, and you may not "in any way utter or vend" the powders unstamped. This is the point in the law which prevents the Board of Inland Revenue permitting owners and proprietors of dutiable powders, pills, and the like from opening stamped packets and retailing the contents "singly." You cannot get round this by getting a wholesaler to wrap, pack, and stamp the powders, as you still remain the owner. Alpe said "a single powder is not liable to duty," his reason for this being that a folded paper unsealed is not an inclosure within the meaning of the Act; that being so, there is nothing to prevent you making a single powder from the bulk of the powder and selling it in an unsealed wrapper.

Pills (193/45).—If the agreement as to the shop provides that the tenancy may be terminated on three months' notice, the tenant B may give notice as you suggest; but this is not of general application, as six months' notice is the law in England and Wales in the case of yearly tenancies. The fact that B agreed to A, the landlord, raising the rent on three months' notice does not militate A's right, if any, to six months' notice. Under an ordinary tenancy agreement a landlord cannot claim for loss of goodwill when his tenant leaves the premises in a legal manner and starts business again in the vicinity.

Cremol (201/4).—There is nothing on your cod-liver oil emulsion label to make the preparation liable to medicine stamp-duty, except the words "flesh-forming." Hitherto this has not been regarded as a dutiable description, but "blood-forming" has been. In any case the label contains an adequate disclosure of the ingredients of the emulsion, so that it comes within the exemption.

Remijia (201/65).—"Children's compound cough-syrup" is a dutiable title.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

H. C. B. (203/19).—**ANILINE MARKING-INK.**—The following formula gives a cheap ink which withstands acids and alkalies. By "oil-black" is intended an aniline black that is soluble in oil:

Coal-tar	...	...	...	20 oz.
Rosin spirit	...	...	...	15 oz.
Boiled oil	...	...	...	5 oz.
Oil-black	...	...	...	½ oz.
Oil of cloves	...	...	...	2 dr.

The coal-tar is first heated to drive off any water it may contain, and when cold it is diluted with the rosin spirit, and the other ingredients are added. It is made to the proper consistency by adding more rosin spirit if needed.

The orthodox recipe as published in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" gives a more costly product.

Cough (181/40).—ANISEED COUGH-BALSAM, without scheduled poison:

Ol. anisi	...	...	...	mxxx.
Tr. cinnamomi	...	...	...	3j.
Tr. camph. co. sine opio	...	...	...	3iv.
Tr. senegeæ	...	...	...	3ss.
Spirit. chloroformi	...	...	...	3ij.
Oxymel. scillæ	...	...	...	3v.
Syrup. tolu.	...	...	...	3vj.
Glycerini	...	...	...	3vj.
Sacch. ust.	...	...	...	q.s.
Aquam ad	...	...	...	3lxxx.

Dose: One tablespoonful three or four times a day.

W. J. (Buenos Ayres) (179/22).—BLACK BOOT-POLISH:

Yellow beeswax	...	...	...	8 oz.
Turpentine	...	...	...	1 pint
Curd soap	...	...	...	2 oz.
Soft soap	...	...	...	2 oz.
Water	...	...	...	3 pints

Melt the wax, remove from the fire, and add the turpentine. Separately dissolve the soaps in the water by means of heat, and when cold incorporate the wax and turpentine cream. Finally add 2 oz. of ivory-black ground in turpentine or 1 oz. of nigrosin.

For a white cream the above formula is used except that white wax is employed in place of yellow beeswax and no black is added.

A. C. M. (175/70).—CLEANING WOODEN CASKS is one of the most difficult problems that brewers have to deal with. Live steam is injected into the cask for some time, to kill bacterial life and purify the cask; but if the cask is foul, it is generally put in the hands of the cooper, who takes the cask to pieces and shaves the inner surface of the wood. If these methods are not within the range of practicability with you, a great improvement can be effected by slaking lime in the cask and shaking the liquor about for some time, by rolling the cask. Several changes of clean water are given after the lime-treatment.

W. B. (186/19).—TR. FLOR. AURANT.—This we take to be the French teinture, alcoolé or esprit de néroli, or d'oranger (fleur), which is prepared of the following strength:

Oil of neroli	...	...	...	2
Alcohol (90°)	...	...	...	98
Mix and filter.				

D. D. D. (174/65).—MARIENBAD TABLETS.—Artificial Marienbad salt is made by mixing—

Dried sodium sulphate	...	...	55 parts
Dried sodium carbonate	...	...	25 parts
Sodium chloride	...	...	20 parts
Potassium sulphate	...	...	½ part

This mixture is compressed into large tablets so that the equivalent of 60 grains can be dissolved in a pint of warm water. The dose of the water is from half to one pint.

E. A. E. (Assam) (70/13) writes: "The Deputy Conservator of Forests of this district has drawn my attention to a very common tree here known as the Jootli. He had an inquiry about it, and was asked to prepare a sample of resin. He was unsuccessful, however, and drew my attention to the matter. On inquiry I find that the tree is *Altingia excelsa* (*Hamelieae*), and Watt, in his "Economic Products of India," gives the balsam extracted as being similar in properties to the storax prepared from *Liquidambar orientalis*. I can find no particulars as to the method in which storax is prepared, and should be extremely obliged if you could give me this information." [The resinous product of *Altingia excelsa*, sometimes known as MALAY STORAX, and also as Rasamala to the Malays and Javanese, is obtained in Java from incisions made in the trunk. It is described as exuding very slowly and in small quantity, and is not, so far as can be gathered, regularly collected. In Burma the tree is said to afford two varieties of a fragrant balsam—the one pellucid and of a light-yellowish colour, obtained by simple incision; the other dark, opaque, and of a terebinthinous odour, procured by boring the stem and applying fire around the trunk. *Altingia* resin has few constituents in common with "liquid storax" obtained from *Liquidambar orientalis*, and is unknown in the English market. With these particulars our correspondent may be able to gather the resinous exudation, but we question if its market-value will pay for its collection.]

Pretoria (156/41).—The flavour of Havanna cigars cannot be imparted to Turkish tobacco by means of an essence or anything of that kind.

Microsol (205/4).—Malcolm Morris's "Diseases of the Skin" (Cassell, 10s. 6d.) and Norman Walker's "Dermatology" (Wright, 9s. 6d.) are good modern books. See also our Diary, p. 513. We do not know any fuller treatise on in-

compatibles than that given in "The Art of Dispensing" (C. & D. office, 6s.).

S. R. F. (180/28).—MIXTURE FOR ECZEMA AND SKIN-DISEASES.—This appears to be syr. hypophosph. co. slightly diluted, and is no doubt given on account of its tonic effect. On an improvement of the general health eczema often disappears.

Avenue (178/65).—BUST-DEVELOPERS.—The usual basis of the paste which is employed to massage the breasts is tragacanth, but agar-agar, casein, or soap bases are also used under the name of foams or skin-foods. The proportions for a tragacanth paste are:

Powdered tragacanth	...	...	3iss.
Eau de Cologne	...	...	3iv.
Rose-water	...	...	3vj.

Mix.

Reference to past volumes of the C. & D. will supply formulas for the other types of skin-foods. As recently as July 14, p. 71, a recipe for agar-agar cream was given.

W. P. (180/1).—BOOK ON INDIARUBBER.—Dr. Carl Otto Weber's "Chemistry of Indiarubber," published by Griffin & Co. at 16s. net, will meet your requirements.

H. A. W. (186/53).—AERATED LIME-WATER.—Two methods may be employed: First, a clear solution of lime may be submitted to the action of carbonic-acid gas in the same way as ordinary water, but this method is suitable for tanks only. Secondly, freshly precipitated chalk may be dissolved in plain aerated water. Make two clear solutions of, say, 3½ oz. of chloride of calcium and 5½ oz. of sodium bicarbonate, mix, and let the precipitate settle. Pour off the supernatant liquid, and mix the precipitated chalk in water. This quantity will be sufficient for about four dozen 30-oz. syphons, or twelve dozen 10-oz. bottles. For the former mix the precipitate with 50 oz. of water, put 1 oz. into each syphon, and fill up in the usual way. This gives a lime-water containing approximately ½ grain of lime per oz., about 0.9 of carbonate, or 1.3 grain of bicarbonate. For 10-oz. bottles mix the precipitate in 150 oz. of water, and use 1 oz. to each bottle.

R. W. W. (Biarritz) (178/55).—Many thanks for your prescription, which we hope to reproduce. We are pleased to know that you find the facsimiles interesting.

J. E. N. (179/49).—The PTYLIN used in the rubber-substitute experiments is no doubt the vegetable form known as diastase, which can be procured through any wholesale house. A good powdered malt would do equally well. The process is, we understand, the subject of a patent. Comments upon its feasibility have already appeared in the C. & D. The balance of opinion is that art is not yet able to compete with nature in the production of indiarubber.

Bromides (193/11).—ELIXIR BROMIDI Co.:

Ol. aurantii	...	...	...	mxiij.
Ol. limonis	...	...	...	mijij.
Ol. coriand.	...	...	...	mj.
Ol. anisi	...	...	...	m⅔
Alcohol. (90-per-cent.)	...	...	...	3ss.

Dissolve and add—

Spt. vini rect.	...	...	...	3ij.
Ext. glycyrrh. liq.	...	...	...	3ij.
Syrupi	...	...	...	3vj.
Aquam ad	...	...	...	3xvj.

Mix, filter bright, and dissolve the following salts in 15 oz. of the simple elixir, adding the rest of the elixir if needed:

Acid. citrici	...	...	...	gr. xxx.
Potass. brom.	...	...	...	3j. 3ij. 3ij.
Sodiij brom.	...	...	...
Calciij brom.	...	...	...
Ammonij brom.	...	...	...
Lithii brom.	...	...	...	aa. 3v. 3ij.

Each drachm of the finished elixir will contain 5 grains of potassium bromide, and 2½ grains each of the bromides of sodium, calcium, ammonium, and lithium.

Domi (193/15).—WALL-PAPER CLEANER.—Your sample is made from a similar formula to the following. It contains, however, a trace of paraffin, but we cannot decide whether that is an intentional or accidental addition:

Fine whiting	...	...	...	½ lb.
Wheat flour	...	...	...	½ lb.
Maize flour	...	...	...	6 oz.
Dextrin	...	...	...	2 oz.
Rose anilin,	...	...	...
Glycerin,	...	...	...
Water	...	...	...	of each a sufficiency

Make into a paste.

Some of these wall-cleaners are baked like bread, and such ingredients as powdered pumice, borax, and soap powder are often present.

A. D. M. (29/186).—It is really impossible to make an elegant preparation of the tartar emetic, creosote, carbolic acid, turpentine, and linseed oil. You may, of course, emulsify it by adding as much water and 2 dr. of solution of potash to each pint, but the acid will have to be "killed" first. There is no need to add Barbados tar to such a mixture: the creosote and phenol are sufficient antiseptic.

W. R. E. (196/31).—**TOBACCO-PERFUME.**—The aromatic odour you refer to is communicated to tobacco in the fermentation-process. It is known as "petuning," and is practised with low-grade tobaccos. The formulæ used are guarded as great secrets by the dealers who regulate the fermentation-process. The following recipe is one which is used:

Rum	...	...	2 gals.
Sour wine	...	...	1 gal.
Tincture of valerian	...	...	½ pint
Oil of aniseed	...	...	1 oz.
Infusion of black coffee	...	...	½ gal.
Powdered cloves	...	...	1 oz.
Powdered cinnamon	...	...	1 oz.
Liquorice paste	...	...	2 lb.
Water to make	...	...	5 gals.

Tobacco of high grade develops sufficient aroma in the fermentation-process without being petuned.

P. A. F. (Ostend) (199/4).—**THE COLITIS-POWDER** used for making an injection is chiefly composed of burnt alum, but

there is another mineral constituent present which we have not been able to identify. In the modern treatment of colitis large injections of boric acid are given, but your sample is free from this chemical.

W. F. C. (175/72).—We have gone into the question of the aniline marking-ink and made several experiments, but without obtaining much light on your failure to produce a satisfactory product. The sample of aniline oil you are using may be impure: does it dissolve clear in the dilute hydrochloric acid?

J. L. & Co. (190/54) and **Rhei** (193/16).—**HAIR-GROWING POMADE.**—This is considered to contain a small proportion of pilocarpine nitrate, the other ingredients being the usual ones in a pomade. The perfume is jasmin.

OMEGA (197/33).—**HERB-BEER SPECIES.**—A formula for this was given in the *C. & D.*, March 31, p. 516, but the packets there mentioned sell at 3d. or 4½d. (2) **BOTANIC PORTER**:

Crushed black malt	...	...	1 lb.
Hops	...	...	2 oz.
Demerara sugar	...	...	1½ lb.
Grains of paradise	...	...	½ oz.
Solazzi-juice	...	...	½ oz.

Mix and divide into three packets, each of which is sufficient for 2 gals. of porter. The liquid is fermented with yeast for twelve hours when blood warm, strained, and bottled.



MR. BARRATT IN HIS BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, BELL MOOR, HAMPSTEAD HEATH.

Mr. Barratt is shown here surrounded by some of his hobbies. On the wall will be seen Landseer's famous picture, "The Monarch of the Glen," while the microscope on the table serves to remind us that Mr. Barratt is a Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society.

ONE of the pages of "The Sphere," November 3, was devoted to "The man who turned the street into a Royal Academy: the achievement of a magnate in the Soap-trade"—to wit, Mr. Thomas J. Barratt, Chairman of A. & F. Pears, Ltd. By the courtesy of Mr. Clement K. Shorter, Editor of "The Sphere," we reproduce (with its inscription) the principal picture in the article. The others were reproduced in the *C. & D.* many years ago: they are "Bubbles" and Marks' monks. Our contemporary tells how Mr.

Barratt acquired these and other world-famed works of art, and with their aid elevated advertising so far beyond anything previously done that Pears remains the standard in this as well as in other departments of business. "The Sphere" pays tribute to Mr. Barratt's remarkable business ability, and we may add that he was a pupil of the late Matthew Hale, one of the old school of Mincing Lane drug and produce brokers, and Mr. Samuel Figgis was with him at the same time.

MANAGER; 31; qualified; married; reliable; first-class experience; Dispensing, Photography, Extracting; disengaged end of November. 249/2, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; 25; 4 years' Provincial, 6 years' London all-round experience; immediately; indoors or out as preferred; London; could call Monday. 253/6, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST, just returned from 4 years in the Cape and Rand, C desires engagement where his special knowledge would be appreciated. "C. W." (249/40), Office of this Paper.

BRANCH Manager or Assistant; qualified; Extractor, Prescriber; varied experience in or out doors; salary moderate; disengaged November 9. "Metol," 133 Liverpool Road, Birkdale.

SENIOR or Manager; qualified; competent; experienced in high-class Dispensing and Retail; Photography; 4 years' reference. J. E. Robinson, 26 High Street, Whitchurch, Salop.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; 28; capable; good references; Southern or Western Counties preferred; outdoors; good experience; disengaged November 19. 252/26, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; 25; experienced; undeniably references; competent Dispenser, good Counterman and Photographer; town with college or school preferred. 242/22, Office of this Paper.

D. B.O.A. and M.P.S. requires situation with Chemist-Optician; salary not so much an object as opportunity of acquiring more practice in Refraction work. 249/4, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER, Branch or Senior Assistant; elderly; qualified; good reputation and references; moderate salary; 10 years' London varied experience. "Expert," 21 Church Road, Homerton.

PHARMACY or Laboratory; Managership or Senior position required; large and varied experience; disengaged; married. Apply, "Pharmacist," Athelney, Yomede Park, Bath.

TOWN or Country.—Assistant; unqualified; 35; married, no children; well up Photography; all-round experience; 5 ft. 9 in.; disengaged; or would travel. 251/24, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; 27; tall; energetic; good experience; London, A country, Continent; International pharmacy; moderate French, German, little Italian. "Pyramide," 62 Ripley Road, Ilford.

MANAGER or Senior; permanent; qualified; 35; good Salesman; Prescriber; Photography; used to modern trade; excellent references; disengaged. "E. H. T." (253/5), Office of this Paper.

CONTINENT or Egypt.—Qualified English Assistant; 26; highest class West-end and Continental experience; fluent French; excellent references. "Pharmacie" (254/13), Office of this Paper.

DISENGAGED; experienced; unqualified; single; outdoors; Birmingham or Nottingham preferred; high-class business; some knowledge of Photography. Hall, 3 North Terrace, Grantham.

UNQUALIFIED (27), tall, Dispenser, Photography, just terminating season, desires re-engagement; London or near; outdoors; good references. "W. S." Grindford House, New Market Street, Buxton.

QUALIFIED (28), good appearance and references, Extractor, Dispenser, Photography, desires light berth where qualifications would be useful; moderate salary. "Quinine," 50 High Street, Grays.

NOTTINGHAM (or within 10 miles).—Loom or otherwise; thoroughly reliable; good Prescriber; used to Mixed and Heavy trade; aged 45; energetic. "Fides" (250/12), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; 26; extensive London, provincial, and South African experience; highest references; Management, with a view to partnership or succession preferred. "W." (249/39), Office of this Paper.

Position as Manager, Senior Assistant, or Traveller; experienced; tall; outdoors; near London. "Drugs," Avoca, Kingston Road, Southall.

ADVERTISER, unqualified, seeks permanency as General Assistant; experienced Dispenser and bookkeeper; married; aged 30; disengaged. Chatfield, 2 Oxford Terrace, Pavilion Road, Worthing.

BRANCH Manager or Assistant; 35; single; abstainer; unqualified; Veterinary, Oils, Paints, and Colours; Prescriber; Photography; good references. Burgen, 458 Newehale Road, Stacksteads, Bacup, Lancs.

ELLWOOD & SON, Chemists, Leominster, can safely recommend a thoroughly reliable Assistant as Manager or other responsible position; permanency preferred; aged 31; married; abstainer; competent in all branches of the business.

CHEMIST, aged 37, talking fluently French, German, Italian, and moderately English, having been employed in first-class Pharmacies of Italy, Paris, and London, desires engagement in good Dispensing and Retail Pharmacy in England; moderate salary expected. Address, Dr. Wedenissow, 97 Wardour Street, London, W.

DID YOU NOTICE 3 of the 4 window-tickets reproduced in last CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST were Hornby's? Open for engagement shortly. Retail Manager, or preferably with speciality proprietor desiring man with ideas, capability, adaptability, and holding exceptional testimonials; aged 34; experienced 18 years. Full particulars from Hornby, 11 Great Francis Street, Birmingham.

WHOLESALE.

CLERK; 21; good experience; willing; good references. 254/16, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Commissions for I.O.M. Particulars to Sutcliffe, 75 Bucks Road, Douglas, Man.

CHEMIST (qualified) desires to Represent good Drug and Sundries house. "Hydrarg" (249/15), Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED, as Assistant in Wholesale; good experience; active and energetic; aged 27. 250/24, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE; 10 years one firm; Wales and West; salary or commission; expenses. 252/13, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG woman requires re-engagement as Packer; Wet or Dry; good experience and references. 250/6, Office of this Paper.

AS Representative; some experience; any good position where tactful, energetic, good Salesmen is required. "Cooked" (255/7), Office of this Paper.

"MINOR" seeks position in Wholesale; 8 years' experience with a Wholesale and Retail firm; good references. "Energo," 71 Freshfield Road, Brighton.

DRUGGIST, 8 years' experience in leading Wholesale firms in Germany, 2 years with London firms, wants situation. Nordmeyer, 51 Myddleton Square, E.C.

LABORATORY or Wet Counter Assistant; good experience in manufacture of Galenicals and Specialities; aged 22; good references. "York" (246/19), Office of this Paper.

MAJOR (23), energetic, conscientious, desires post; Wholesale or Laboratory; sound training; excellent references; Wholesale and Retail experience. Proctor, Heathleigh, Halifax.

REPRESENTATIVE; any line appertaining to trade; good appearance; energetic and tactful; 10 years' sound experience of the trade; Manchester district preferred. 250/21, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, North Ireland connection (14 years) amongst best buyers, Drugs, Grocery, and Confectionery, desires Agency from competitive firm; highest references. "C." c/o Mr. J. Shaw, 5 Richmond Crescent, Belfast.

PHARMACEUTICAL Chemist requires appointment in Retail Pharmacy, with view to succession, or Wholesale manufacturing Laboratory; good analytical training; Wholesale and Retail experience. Apply, 251/4, Office of this Paper.

MALT EXTRACT (in all forms), etc.—Gentleman, thoroughly experienced in the manufacture and erection of plant, also buying of raw material and sale of finished product, will shortly be at liberty. Address, 251/25, Office of this Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

McADAM & TUCKNICK, Sharedealers, 30 Tranquil Vale, Blackheath, London, S.E. Telephone 81 Lee Green.

SHARES FOR SALE (free of commission, subject).—200 Ayrton, Saunders & Kemp 5 per cent. Preference, 18s. 3d.; 100 Baku Oil 5½ per cent. Preference, 7s. 3d.; 220 Camwal Ordinary 6s. 10½d., 12 Preference 14s. 3d., one £50 Debenture £42; 100 Benger's Ordinary 26s., 10 Preference £5 8s. 9d.; 250 Claudius Ash 5½ per cent. Preference, 22s. 6d.; 100 Lewis & Burrows Ordinary, 4s. 10½d.; 10 Meggeson Preference, 98s.; 50 Peck Frean Preference, 21s. 9d.; 100 Idris "A" 6 per cent. Preference, 21s. 10½d.

WANTED (subject).—30 Bleasdale, 79s.; 100 Camwal Ordinary 5s. 9d., 100 Preference 13s. 3d.; 35 Claudius Ash Ordinary, 27s.; 25 Lewis & Burrows Ordinary 4s., 50 Preference 12s., 25 Vinolia Preference 92s.; 100 Idris "A" Ordinary, 28s. 6d.

List of shares for sale and wanted sent free on application. Bankers, London & County. Established 1898.

Westminster Wisdom.

(From our Parliamentary Representative.)

POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL.

The resumed debate on the motion for the second reading of this Bill was on Monday postponed to November 12. The Pharmaceutical Society's Bill is "dropped."

A DAY OF REST.

In the House of Commons on November 6, Mr. Goddard Clarke introduced a Bill "to secure a weekly rest-day." His proposal is that the rest-day should be a Sunday one week and a Saturday or Monday the next; and that it should apply to policemen, postmen, railway servants, and other employés who are frequently called upon to work every day for two or three weeks at a stretch. Employers who break the rule are to be fined. The Bill is backed by members of the Labour party.

MR. WINFREY AS A FIGHTER.

Mr. Jesse Collings in the debate on the Land Tenure Bill on Tuesday denounced the measure, and afterwards, in a very well-attended House and amid some signs of rising heat, Mr. Winfrey—a rare intruder in debate, but one of exceptional directness and lucidity—crossed swords with Mr. Collings, urging that the matters to which he had referred had nothing whatever to do with the objects of this individual measure.

AUSTRALIAN COMMERCE ACT.

Mr. J. H. Seavers, the member for Brixton, is asking the Under-Secretary for the Colonies (Mr. Winston Churchill) whether his attention has been called to the Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act, 1905, of the Commonwealth of Australia; whether he is aware that the Act contains provisions for the marking and description of British goods which will hamper export trade to Australia, and which are in all cases onerous and in some quite impossible of accomplishment; and whether he will make representations to the Commonwealth Government on the subject. Mr. Seavers is understood to take especial exception, *inter alia*, to the requirements of the Act in regard to the declaration of the constituents of proprietary articles.

TRANSVAAL OPIUM ORDINANCE.

Mr. Theodore Taylor has given notice that on November 12 he will ask the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the Transvaal Ordinance of October 6, 1905, prohibiting the importation or possession of opium except for medicinal purposes, has been repealed; whether it has been replaced by a new Ordinance making it possible for any Chinaman to obtain 2 lb. of opium per month; and, if so, whether his Majesty's Government will sanction such repeal and new Ordinance.

College Notes.

LONDON COLLEGE v. WESTMINSTER.—Played on the Olympia Ground at Shepherd's Bush on Saturday, November 3. Starting the ball rolling with the wind and light slightly in their favour, the London men quickly worked the ball down in four passes, which culminated in the scoring of a goal within fifteen seconds of the blowing of the whistle. Goal followed goal in rapid succession, and by half-time the Londoners had seven standing to their credit. After the interval their luck was still in the ascendant, and at the termination it was found that the Londoners had run out winners by seventeen goals to nil. As the number of aspirants for positions in the London College team is this session so large, it has been found necessary to establish a second eleven. Fixtures are being arranged, and next Saturday, while the First Eleven is playing at Welling, the Second Eleven will be trying conclusions with the South of England College Club at Beckenham.

METROPOLITAN COLLEGE v. MUTER'S.—This match in the Inter-Pharmacy Football League was played on Saturday, November 3, at Streatham, on the Metropolitan's new ground. Considering the rainfall of the week the turf was in excellent condition. The Principal of the Metropolitan College (Mr. C. Edward Sage) kicked off at 2.45, and a fast game followed, in which many interesting incidents ensued, as was signified by the excitement of some of the spectators. Muter's looked dangerous frequently during the first half, taking advantage

of the slight slope in the ground, but a goal was secured by the Metros from a corner kick, which Rees with considerable dash rushed into the net. At the interval the Metros thus led by one goal to nil. When play was resumed the Metros settled into Muter's quarters, and if it had not been for the stubborn defence with which they were met the score would have been considerably added to. However, a good round of passing on the part of the Metros' forwards ended with Price getting possession of the ball, which once again found the net. The Metros had to act on the defensive for some time afterwards, but they were equal to the occasion, the result being: Metros 2 goals, Muter's nil.

London Drug Statistics.

The following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of October 1906, and to the stocks on October 31.

	October		Stocks		1906	
	Landed	Delivd.	1906	1905	Imprtd.	Delivd.
Aloes.....cs, etc.	250	117	423	300	1,279	1,236
".....gourds	—	—	—	—	1,765	1,815
Aniseed, star.....cs.	630	1,162	4,831	8,380	12,901	14,957
Arrowroot.....pkgs	20	47	583	436	654	433
Balsams ... cks, etc.	99	124	398	213	1,064	856
Calumba bgs	943	899	611	428	7,748	7,228
Camphor.....pkgs	288	421	2,023	1,833	4,255	3,938
Cardamoms	820	696	6,152	7,582	7,595	9,011
Cinchona....."	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cocculus indicus	110	123	143	280	526	874
Cochineal	50	5	456	464	90	72
Cubets	13	3	123	102	216	191
Dragon's-blood	66	299	1,667	285	4,272	2,738
Galls....."	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gums—						
Ammoniacum	—	1	9	3	19	13
Animi	81	37	279	266	878	834
Arabic	793	1,250	5,184	6,117	8,925	10,193
Asafetida	19	266	514	715	1,056	1,641
Benzoin	210	282	1,230	516	3,044	2,555
Copal....."	5,370	5,171	17,960	14,696	51,561	49,666
Damar	1,106	1,094	2,920	1,995	7,561	6,341
Galbanum	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gamboge....."	23	33	94	19	317	218
Guaiacum	—	2	51	55	7	11
Kauri .. tons net	222	170	1,268	1,094	2,003	1,907
Kino	—	—	59	74	4	17
Mastic	—	7	12	—	40	46
Myrrh, E. I.	14	23	207	60	383	253
Olibanum	—	—	606	3,070	1,709	4,002
Sandarac	94	160	573	440	1,643	1,505
Tragacanth	1,041	1,884	4,473	6,503	11,103	11,872
Ipecacuanha—						
Cartagena	16	23	45	17	115	87
E. I.	—	27	1	11	74	101
Matto Grosso	39	33	71	61	218	245
Minas	6	4	19	33	61	83
Jalap.....bls	—	80	91	143	232	279
Nux vomica.....pkgs	160	332	376	1,141	1,341	1,269
Oils—						
*Aniseed, star... cs	—	11	51	191	15	88
*Cassia....."	—	5	33	124	—	54
Castor.....pkgs	155	204	756	317	1,308	1,412
Coco-nut	74	196	100	231	895	1,032
Olive .. cks, etc.	127	187	710	505	2,415	2,161
Palm	3	2	4	4	13	11
+Quinine .. lbs	1,876	3,410	195,773	179,614	44,972	24,633
Rhubarb	129	89	247	327	491	516
Sarsaparilla .. bls	23	78	78	127	702	737
Senna	461	468	1,882	3,773	2,110	3,595
Shellac....."	1,475	4,383	12,702	21,877	32,995	41,634
Sticklac	51	160	250	285	1,507	2,058
Turmeric..... tons	26	41	249	374	358	414
Wax—						
Bees'	689	449	2,003	1,752	5,872	5,399
Japan	155	56	352	43	798	556

* Stocks of essential oils at Smith's Wharf, Red Lion, Bull Wharf, and Brewer's Quay are not included.

† Includes quantity at Red Lion, Bull, and Smith's Wharves, also at the Docks.

AN "AT HOME" AND RECEPTION by the President of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Association is being arranged for November 28. The function will be held in the Grand Hotel (Charing Cross), Glasgow, from 8 till 12 P.M. Refreshments will be supplied, and there will be music and dancing. Tickets (single 3s., double 5s.) can be had and further particulars from the Hon. Secretary (Mr. James Lennox), 6 Queen Margaret Place, Glasgow.

Exchange Column—Bargains.

TERMS.

One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number.
No Advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

BUYERS AND SELLERS, PLEASE NOTE.

We again call the attention of those who use this column for the sale or purchase of goods to the desirability of using our Deposit System. Some forward goods before they receive money for them, and others forward money to advertisers before they have even seen the goods. Disappointment in such circumstances is bound to happen now and then, and it is to prevent this, as well as to check fraud, that our Deposit System was instituted.

All that is necessary when a bargain is struck, or is likely to be, is for the buyer to send us a Cheque, or Post Office Order, for the price which he has agreed to pay for the goods. A commission of 6d. is charged by us on any transaction of £3 or less, and 1s. if above that amount. The commission is payable by the purchaser, and should be included in the money sent to us.

When we hear from the buyer that the goods are satisfactory, and not till then, we hand over the money to the seller. The interests of the latter are secured by the fact that he does not despatch the goods to the buyer until he hears from us that we have received the money.

This System was instituted solely for the protection of our readers, and it has so often been of real service that it should be more generally used. All Cheques and Postal Orders should be made payable to "Edward Halse," and crossed "Martin's Bank, Ltd."

FOR DISPOSAL.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

THORNTON'S "Herbal," 258 engravings by Bewick, 901 pages; capital state, very rare; 10s. 255/21, Office of this Paper.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

WHAT offers? 6½ lb. oil of cloves. 244/1, Office of this Paper.

KIESELGUHR, 8s. cwt., £6 ton, or best offer; in bags about ½ cwt. BAKER, North Charlotte Street, Edinburgh.

OVERSTOCKED.—Twelve 1-lb. bottles chlorodyne (Squiero's formula), a splendid article; carriage paid 2s. lb., lot 1s. 9d. lb. "PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST," 1 Westgate, Cleckheaton.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

SMITH'S stereoscopic camera, shop-soiled; accept 10s. SMITH, 1 Archer Street, Bayswater.

HAVE several sets life model lantern-slides for sale or exchange; list sent. "OPTICAL," 141 St. James's Street, Burnley.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

WHAT in exchange? 31 6d., 40 3d., 235 1d. Ayrton & Saunders' Household Dyes. MOORE, Medical Hall, Ycadon.

OVERSTOCKED.—2 gross 4d. Peerless Erasmic soap, 7 doz. 1s. Daisy powders, 1½ doz. 1s. Kaputine, 5 doz. 4d. Oowana soap, 2 gross 4d. Armour's soaps, 10 1s. 6d. Oatine tooth-paste, 10 1s. 3d. Talcum, 24 1s. 3d. Balm, 22 1s. 3d. Cream, 15 2s. 6d. Cream, 14 9d. Kyelets, 6 2s. 6d. ditto. Best offers, REIGO Co., Grimsby.

SHARES.

SHARES for Sale.—See page 63.

SHOP FITTINGS.

THREE specie-jars for sale, cheap; as Maw's fig. 1459; 32 in.; plain brass caps. NETTLE'S PHARMACY, 165 High Street, Tooting.

FOR sale, Chemist's mahogany fittings, consisting of counter, dispensing-screen, 3 nests of drawers, 12 doz. bottles, etc. "W. S." 19 Bedford Street, Brighton.

FIXTURES.—Handsome solid Spanish mahogany and plate-glass 28-ft. wall-fixture, fitted drug-drawers below, shelving for bottles above; 22-ft. curved dispensing-counter and showcase, with clock and richly carved pediment; 13½-ft. wall-showcase, with air-tight plate doors and curved plate lift-up fronts; condition as new. Further particulars, SHARP, 203 Preston Road, Brighton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DENSMORE typewriter, good machine, standard keyboard; £4. "CHEMIST," 78 Queen's Road, Leicester.

FORCEPS, upper molars, R. and L., stumps; good condition; 2s. 9d. pair. 7s. 6d. lot. BROWN & PIDDICK, Bearwood, Birmingham.

RUBBER teats, best seamless, one hole and blind, 50 gross, 1s. gross; Freen tablet-machine, as new, 22s. 6d. HICKMAN, 13 Clarendon Gardens, Hanwell, W.

LARGE model of human ear, £3; dissecting-case, 15s.; amputation-case, 20s.; cupping-instruments, 25s.; flute-key stomach-pump, 10s. 6d. R. ROBINSON, 2 North Street, Leek, Staffs.

18 DOZ. 1 and 2 lb. shop-rounds, gilt labels, 5s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. doz., carriage paid; also a lot of drugs, etc., dispensing-bottles. State requirements, "STATIM," 35 Cottenham Road, London.

WANTED.

CACHET-CLOSING apparatus. Particulars to MILLIGAN, Chemist, Haltwhistle.

TWO-GRAIN pill-machine, cut 24. Particulars to EDWARDS, Chemist, Barnet, Herts.

DISPENSING scales; good condition; cheap. BELL, Binfield House, Clapham, S.W.

WILLS' physics; Lawson's Botany. "RHEI," 8 Marine Parade, Sheerness-on-Sea.

SET of forceps, best make; also trays, sponge showcase. SCOTT, Harleston, Norfolk.

FORMULA for penny sauce. Send sample and price to "CHEMIST," 33 White Street, Derby.

FORCEPS and dental accessories. Particulars, price, condition, etc., 249/205, Office of this Paper.

MINOR books, chemists' books, for cash or exchange. GOWEE, Bookseller, Waterloo, Liverpool.

OPTICIAN'S trial-case, in good condition, also lamp; cheap. State contents and price, BLAKELY, New Washington, Durham.

DRUG-DRAWERS, 12 ft. or more, and shop-rounds; second-hand. Particulars, price, condition, etc., 249/520, Office of this Paper.

QUICK-DRYING machine, to hold 1 cwt. of powder, gas, or fire; mechanically agitated; also medium size grinding or drug mill. STUBBS, Arcade, Winsford, Cheshire.

CHLOROPLATINITE (Potassium), Johnson's, 15 grains; odd tubes or dozens wanted. State number and price, 252/34, Office of this Paper.

SECOND-HAND shop fittings, utensils, and shop-rounds; set of dental forceps. Particulars and lowest price, WHITBY, Winsford, Cheshire.

